HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 107— BOMBAY SATURDAY MAY 7 1927 ONE ANNA

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHURNEY ROAD.
A ROARING—HILARIOUS—UNIVERSAL—JEWEL—DENNY-SUPER-COMEDY.
TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK

"THE CHEERFUL FRAUD"

7 Parts—A Merry Tale of Jolly Bunglings!
An Impersonation and its excruciatingly funny results! Featuring your pet
REGINALD DENNY
A LAUGH A MINUTE ON THE MINUTE!
A Long, Loud, Blustery Laugh if ever there was one, and there have been a few beacause Denny done 'em!
DO GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDE? At any rate
REGINALD DENNY As an English Baronet did—and Oh! With what Amusing consequenees!
You will Simply HAVE to Roar with Laughter.
TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.
JOLLY CUPID DREW HIS BOW—IN THE DEPTHS OF FORESTS PRIMEVAL!
TO-NIGHT : : : : : : : : : : : : THIS WEEK

"THE HUNTRESS"

7 Parts—featuring the adorable
COLLEEN MOORE
As a young innocent maiden, who, when wanting a husband, kidnapped a man!
FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION DRAMA!
Scintillant humour, heart-warming pathos.
THRILLING FIGHTS—Breathless Suspense.
Here are no Cowboys—No Branding Irons—No Two-Gun Men, No eleventh-hour rescue by a cavalry troop—but here is a REFRESHING ORIGINAL ROMANCE! The Programme includes a COMEDY.
TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England,)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,*	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6thAug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
3rdSept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,575

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation [illegible] will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUMANA ..	8,427
21st ,,	MERKARA ..	8,235

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungon St. KARACHI.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th May	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*DOES NOT CARRY PASSENGERS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
11thMay	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th ,,	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net,
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net,
Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Yusuf Building, D'Lima Street Mazagon, Bombay

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for (Opening) a New Match Factory. See OOMER AHMED DHORAJIWALA, 99, Bhadari Street, Chukla, Bombay 3.

A R223

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—Experienced CANVASSERS to push the sale of our hosiery goods and cloth on pay and Commission basis. For particulars, please write to the MANAGER, IDEAL HOSIERY WORKS, Ludhiana.

A R21

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One EXPERT OIL ENGINE FITTER. Pay Rs. 45/- monthly. Free quarters. Apply Box No. 1961 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R210

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

UNIQUE TYPEWRITER BARGAIN DISCOUNT of 33 1/3 per cent on our usual prices of new and used portables and high grade rebuilts and slightly used typewriters of all makes and all prices. Call or write for list to-day. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, The Typewriter Economy Emporium, 319 Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Self-contained FLAT, three-rooms, bath, modern convenience. Apply Capt. RANADAY, Thakordwar.

C R221

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—OFFICE PREMISES on ground floor of Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, very suitable for mercantile concerns being close to several Banks. Rent Rs. 300/-. Apply Mr. MISTRI, on 2nd floor of same building.

C 28519

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY.—OFFICE PREMISES in Navsari Buildings, and Chambers, Hornby Road. Can be let in small areas from Rs. 80 upwards. Apply Mr. MISTRI, 2nd floor, Bombay House, Fort.

C 28520

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—GARAGES at very moderate rents at Old Body Guards Lines, Chowpaty. Convenient for residents in Gamdevi and Babulnath Road locality. Also rooms in challs at revised rents. Apply MR. MISTRI, 2nd floor, Bombay House, Fort.

C 28521

TO LET.—1st Floor and 3rd Floor of "Mahomed Building", opposite Excelsior Theatre and 3rd Floor facing Hornby Road. Ground-floor of a Bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Setalvad Street, (6 Bed-rooms, Dining Room, 2 Bathrooms, 1 Hall, 1 Kitchen and Garage for 1 Motor Car). Apply HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.

C R252

TO BE LET —At Chembur Garden Suburb, an exceptionally fine English-type BUNGALOW, situate opposite the Chembur Railway Station. Two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, reception room, wide verandahs, &c., and garden. An ideal home. Rent very moderate. Apply to the LAND MANAGER, Development Department, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.

C 28518

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn Typewriting under expert supervision at Special Reduced Fee. Success guaranteed. JOIN TO-DAY. CROWN TYPEWRITING CO., 126, Cawasji Patel Street, opp. Hongkong Bank.

M R228

AN expert will teach the whole shorthand theory at the students' residence within 3 months for Rs. 40 only. Apply Box No. 1962, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

M R218

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to take advantage of our expert POSTAL tuition in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Latest speed Record 309 words per minute. English Degrees & Diplomas are awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books for sale. Full particulars FREE from the INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA. (Punjab).

N R194

GUARANTEED COACHING is imparted in Pitman's Shorthand and Touch Typewriting by experienced Teacher (late Instructor Crown Typewriting Co.) at RENOWN TYPEWRITING CO., 40, Church Gate Street, Open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Very moderate fees. JOIN TO-DAY.

M & R220

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

LURE OF LOVE—Matrimony Girlhood, Manhood, price 2-8-0 each. List free postage extra. VALE OFFICE, Pondichery.

I R199

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

PERSIA—BALUCHISTAN—AFGHANISTAN PRODUCTS.—Persian Roses Gulkand 4 lbs. tin Rs. 6/-, Rose Water bottle 4/8/ ; Persian Saffron 8/- ounce; Assafoetida, Salabmisri 9/- lb.; Cummins Black 2/- lb.; Assorted Dry Fruits 9 lbs. 7/-; Delivery Free. Quality Special, AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.

F R221

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"HONEY, pure and fresh in 2 lb. tins white 2/-, yellow 1/8/- per tin.

Chaplis with leather Socks from Rs. 3/12/- to Rs. 6/- per pair.

Postage and packing extra. M. S. MALIK & CO., Genl. Merchants. Chamba, Via Dalhousie, PUNJAB.

T R215

AUTOMOBILE upholstery, hood, cushion and monsoon covers, carpets, mats, etc., Finest materials. Cheapest rates. Superb workmanship. Also we will supply you all sorts of Motor Accessories, etc. Apply to B. M. ANTIA, Moose Bldg., 2nd Floor next to Edward Theatre, above Messrs. Chinoy Brothers, No. 522/26, Kalbadevi, Road, Bombay.

T R226

PLANCHETTE for spirit communions. Rs 3/4. GHOST-MIRROR-BOX for seeing spirit appearances. Rs. 2/8. INDIAN SPIRITUAL REVIEW, Psycho-Occult-Monthly. Annual subscription Rs. 4/-, OCCULT HOUSE, DACCA.

T R216

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Ideal for outdoor wear. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills giving excellent service. Wash splendidly. In two shades of Khaki.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14 each or 3 for Rs. 8|10.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.

SIX KAKOMI TOWELS FOR Rs. 12|12.

Two Turkish Bath Towels (68" x 36") and four Turkish Hand Towels (45" x 24") with striped ends. Very absorbent, giving splendid wear.

KAKOMI BATH MATS.

Thick absorbent Turkish Bath Mats with blue stripes, knotted fringes or hemmed edges.

Unbleached 36" x 28" Rs. 1|15 each.
Bleached 36" x 25" Rs. 2|3 each.

KAKOMI SPORTS COATS.

Ready made of Kakomi Material. Guaranteed for wear. Will wash perfectly. Per Coat as follows:—(up to 40" chest) Suiting Drill Rs. 8|14, Alipore Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweed Rs. 9. 3 Coats 6-1|4 per cent. discount. 6 Coats 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Samples on request.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

A soft strong material of good texture, ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas etc., washes well. From As. 8|6 to As. 9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from As. 10|3 to As. 11|6 per yard. Samples on request.

Packing and postage free.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.

K3

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

For Curtains, Purdahs and all furnishing purposes, Kakomi coloured Bolton Sheeting is unsurpassed for wear. 44" wide. Cut length Rs. 1|1|6 per yard. Entire piece (about 24 yards) Rs. 1|1 per yard.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Our Table Linen has a reputation all over India for its wearing qualities and withstands any amount of washing.

Table Cloth Material, four patterns 52" wide. Rs. 1|5 per yard; 72" wide Rs. 1|9|6 per yard. Hemmed ready for use 2 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 3|6 each. 4 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 6|8 each. Also Serviettes to match 24" x 24" Rs. 4|8 per doz.

KAKOMI HORSE CLOTHING.

Withstands the hardest wear and continual washing. Quarter pieces, various check patterns, bound with newar. Pony size Rs. 4|3 each. Horse Size Rs. 4|12 each. Coloured Drill. Pony size Rs. 5|10, Horse size Rs. 6|5. Body rollers of webbing at -|8|- and -|9|- per yard respectively.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.

K5

THREE TENNIS SHIRTS FOR RS. 7|2.

Delivered to any address in India. Made from the finest quality Cawnpore Soft Twill. Very durable and absorbent. Wash Splendidly. Sizes 14 to 17 inches neck in stock. Also made to measure.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"

One DOZEN DELIVERED TO YOUR address for Rs. 3|4. Made from strong Dosooti with red or blue borders. Will last three times as long as the usual cheap duster.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Kakomi Doosooti and Casement Cloths offer you a range of 38 artistic shades. All colours guaranteed fast to light and ordinary washing. Will wear for years.

Doosooti From As. 13 per yard.
Casement Cloth from As. 9|3 per yard.

Packing and postage free. Send for samples.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

One Dozen for Rs. 2|3 PACKING AND POSTAGE free. Easily washed and very strong and durable. Ideal for every cleaning purpose. Five dozen for Rs. 10.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.

K1

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG Hindu, aged about 30, from a noble and respectable family, desires to marry a Hindu (strict vegetarian) girl, refined and accomplished, of a respectable birth. Correspondence will be kept strictly private. Communicate with details to Box No. 1963 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

M R227

PROFESSION.

DEBILITY—No matter for how long and what causes. Particulars Free under cover. Apply to Dr. B. K CHOUDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

T 28515 C

LEPROSY not more than ten years standing, Leucoderma of any duration cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. No risk of injection. Cure Guaranteed. Full particulars of treatment, Free under cover. DR. A. SIRDER, Tangar, P. O. SAMTA, (Jessore) E. B. Ry.

P 28508

DIVINE HELP.—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.

P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY. ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

THE PROSPECTUS and the Forms necessary for application for Admission to the combined courses of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering will be forwarded on receipt of Rs. 2/- (by M.O.)

These Forms, duly filled in, must reach the Principal's Office before June 15th, 1927.

The next session commences on July, 11th, 1927.

PRINCIPAL.

28463.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING PRESS.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Co-operative Printing and Publishing Society, Ltd., will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th May, 1927, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Press, (91B, Parel Road, Chinchpokli, Near Venus Cinema).

Mr. G. K. Deodhar, M.A., C.I.E. will preside.

28535

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL MEETING of the SHARE HOLDERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA, at 12 NOON (Calcutta Time) on MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1927, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the subjoined Resolution, namely :—

"That in view of the proposed creation by the Government of India of a Reserve Bank for India the constitution of which will in result permit of the sphere of this Bank's business activities being enlarged, it is requisite that the Imperial Bank of India Act LVII of 1920 be amended and it is therefore resolved that the Bill entitled 'A Bill further to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for certain purposes' a copy whereof is produced to this meeting, shall be and is hereby approved subject to such alterations therein and additions thereto as the Imperial Legislative Assembly shall think fit to make provided that such alterations and additions (if any) shall not in any way detract from or disturb the increased banking facilities as provided under the amending Bill, and further that the Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank be and they are hereby authorised on such Bill becoming law to agree to the cancellation of the Agreement between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Imperial Bank, dated the 27th day of January, 1921, provided in lieu thereof.

(1) That the Reserve Bank do enter into a contract with the Imperial Bank for a period of 25 years under which the Imperial Bank for that period undertake "inter alia" the agency business of the Reserve Bank at all places where a branch of the Imperial Bank exists.

(2) That the Imperial Bank be given the option to subscribe for 30 per-cent. of the capital of the Reserve Bank, i.e., 1 1/2 crores.

(3) In consideration of the performance by the Imperial Bank of India on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India of the functions which the Imperial Bank of India was performing on behalf of the Governor-General in Council at the places referred to in Clause 1 above before the coming into force of the Reserve Bank of India Act. 1927, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay to the Imperial Bank of India a commission calculated on the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government by the Imperial Bank of India on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India. Such commission shall be one-sixteenth of one per cent. on the first 250 crores of such total and one-thirty second of one per cent. on the remainder.

(4) Subject to the condition that the Imperial Bank of India shall keep open branches not less in number than those existing at the time of the coming into force of the Reserve Bank of India Act. 1927, the Reserve Bank of India shall allow the following balances to the Imperial Bank of India at the interest rates hereinafter specified namely :—

(a) during the first five years—3 crores free of interest;

(b) during the second five years—2 crores free of interest and, at the option of the Imperial Bank of India, an amount not exceeding 1 crore at 2 per cent. per annum;

(c) during the third five years—1 crore free of interest, and at the option of the Imperial Bank of India, an amount not exceeding 2 crores at 2 per cent. per annum; and

(d) during the last 10 years—at the option of the Imperial Bank of India, an amount not exceeding 3 crores at 2 per cent. per annum.

(5) The Imperial Bank of India shall not without the approval of the Government of India open any branch in substitution for a branch existing at the time this agreement comes into force.

(6) For each new branch opened by the Imperial Bank of India with the approval of the Government of India in addition to the branches already opened when this agreement comes into force the Imperial Bank of India shall be allowed the following balances free of interest for each branch so opened, namely :—

(a) during the first five years—3 lakhs, and

(b) during the second five years—2 lakhs."

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Managing Governor.

N. M. MURRAY,
Managing Governor.

D. E. WACHA,
Governor.

Dated, Bombay the 14th April, 1927.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAGANLAL MOHANLAL, of Bombay Khoja Inhabitant, the Receiver appointed in the High Court Suit No. 627 of 1927 (the H. Hirabhai vs. Baij Motibai) has contracted to sell the undermentioned property belonging to Munji Gulam Hussein, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, since deceased to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, charge, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground (being plot No. 4 on Darabsha Dubash's Napean Sea Road Estate) with tenement messuage or dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon known as "Padamsey Sea View," originally of Pension and Tax and quit and ground rent tenure now receemed containing by admeasurement one thousand four hundred and one square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Napean Sea Road, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of a large piece of land and registered in the Books of the Collector under Old Nos. 573 and 1044, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey Nos. 3 and 4/7139, and Cadastral Survey No. 1/593 of Malabar Hill Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Plot No. 3 agreed to be sold to Dinshaw Dhunjishaw Nasikwalla, on or towards the West by Plot No. 5 agreed to be sold to Narsi Vardhman Vieumsi, on or towards the North by the proposed road and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Haroon Siddick which said premises along with other land are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3325 and 3326, Street Nos. 74—76 Napean Sea Road.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1927.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI
DINSHAW & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

M 28532

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2288 of 1926.

TRIBHOVANDAS PRAGJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Share and Stock Broker at the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, within the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiff

Versus.

CHAS S. MURRAY, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, formely residing in Bombay, but now temporarily residing at Karachi C|o. S. S. Hunur Mogal Line, Agent Karachi, (2) S. HOUGIE, of Bombay, Christian Jew Inhabitant, residing at Rampart Road, within Fort of Bombay. .... Defendants.

To,
CHAS S. MURRAY, Esqr.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this suit against you for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 1,576-14-0 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 12th day of September, 1926, till payment, costs and interest on judgment and that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 22nd day of June, 1927, when you are summoned to appear in this Court at Quarter Past eleven (Standard Time) in the forenoon and take Notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTIN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 2nd day of October, 1926.

Sealed.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1926.

Messrs. AMARCHAND, MANGALDAS AND PANDIT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

28530

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PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT of INDIA
POST OFFICE
Cash Certificates

Rs. 10 for Rs. 7-12-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A return of 5¼ per cent.
Compound Interest.

FREE of INCOME TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED
WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.

MAXIMUM HOLDING **10,000** Rupees

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT
AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.

If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 1926, you need not cash it after five years. **IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT** another five years because you will obtain Rs. **13** instead of Rs. **10** and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest.

Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 85 of 1924.

Re: SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDALLI, Dawoodi Vora and ESUFALLI TYEBALLI, Dawoodi Vora of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Carnac Road doing business as dealers in Arms and Ammunition and Soda Water requisites in partnership in the name of Esufalli Mahomedalli and Co., at Bhusari Molla: Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th July, 1927 at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1927.

F. A. FAHEY,
Ag: Chief Clerk.

28534

SAVE YOUR :: :: : **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super Tax Experts
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PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

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67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

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ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 7th inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods furniture, etc.

By order of the Underwriters:—
5 pieces art silk embroidered, oagandy allovers (152 yards).
1 case Pate de foie gras (100 tins).
1 case Royans a la Bordelaine (100 tins).

By order of the Assessor and Collector (Municipal Taxes):—
Cane sofas, chair, table; round table; sofa with cushion, etc., etc.

By order of Toorabhoy Saikh Faizullabhoy and on account and risk of defaulting purchaser Vali Mahomed Abdul Rehman of Nakhoda Mohalla.
26 Dozens Gloy.
26 Dozens Gloy.

On account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Jaman and Coy —
150 Dozens Gloy.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waller horse in harness.

By order of the concerned:—
1 "Templer" car 20 H. P. 1924 model wire wheels electric lights.
1 "Maxwell" 20 H. P. 1919 model.
1 "R. M. C." 14 H. P. 1919 model.
(The above cars are in good condition and working order.)

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture, cabinet gramophone, etc., at "Latifia Mansions," Harvey Road, Chowpatty, behind Wilson College, to-morrow SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from Mr. Faiz B Tyabjee, Messrs. BENNET & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned time and place, valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture by Wimbridge and Dewajee Canjee and others, glass, crockery and platedware, telescopic dining table for 16 persons in 8 pieces, by Wimbridge, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagons, and dumbwaiters, suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chair to match, hall, silver and corner cabinets rich table ornaments, terra cota figures, cabinet phonograph with records, single and double fancy wooden bedsteads with mattresses, handsme mirror and panel single and double door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, shaving stand, dressing table of drawyers, wooden pile carpets, writing table, revolving chair, hat-stand, easy chairs, ice box, Singer sewing machine, gas stove, a lot of linen, meatsafe, store cupboard, etc. The property of the late Mr C. A. Latiff and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture, "Erard's" cottage piano, carpets, etc., etc., at the Municipal "Water Tower" at the Entrance of Hanging Gardens, Ridge Road, to-morrow SUNDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the above address, day and time the valuable household furniture glass crockery and platedware, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwater, ice box, one sweet-toned full iron frame, Cottage, piano by Erard, cabinet gramophone with records, writing tables, tapestry lined Chesterfield sofas and chairs, with carpets, a pair of white bedsteads full sized almirah dressing tables, meatsafe, pantry tables utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. W. Stonebrige, Esq. A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E. and others,

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

SECOND EDITION
JUST PUBLISHED
SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH
ssor of Economics, Univers of Bombay.
New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.
Price Rs. 10.
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(Incorporated in England).
Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders	£1,000,000

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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
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Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
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Hafizabad		
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LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., on outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received and for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO,
Manager.
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Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.
Price:—1 Cake 6 As.
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THOUSANDS of Rupees spent after various setting

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IMPERIAL FILM COY'S

MARVELLOUS production rarely enterprised in India

Marvellous and Costliest Production Adapted from ARABIAN NIGHTS

ALLAUDDIN

AND

HIS WONDERFUL LAMP

Directed by **Mr. MISRA, B.A.**

FEATURING

MR. ELIZA as MAGICIAN, MR. YUSAF as ALLAUDIN and MISS ZEBUNNISA, the most charming beauty, as the Heroine of this Masterpiece Photo-Play

Please Note **This is an INDIAN PRODUCTION at the Cost of Rs. 40,000/-**

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TIME :— 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

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SUNDAY, 8th May at 5-30 p.m.

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Prices: Sofas Rs. 25; Stalls Rs. 5; Rs. 4; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1; and As. 8. Plus Tax.

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So take a day off and See WILLIAM FOX MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTION, TO-NIGHT or During THIS WEEK

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In which Fox Kiddies Play Wonderful Part with extra-ordinary Acting.

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TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

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GLOBE CINEMA,

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Suspense ! Thrills ! Sensations !

The most thrilling thriller at which you ever thrilled !

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HAROLD LLOYD'S COMEDY

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On Saturday, 7th May 1927 at 9-30 P.M.

(In Hindi Urdu)

MIRAKE PRABHU

On Sunday, 8th May, 1927 At 3-30 P. M.

SANSHAYA KALLOL

AT THE

RIPON THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD.

Booking Open at the Theatre.

Rang Devata Raghuvir Saokar will act as the Heroine.

GROSSMITH'S

Wana-Ranee

Perfume of Ceylon

Lovers of sweet scents describe WANA-RANEE as a dream of Oriental fragrance—an exquisite creation of indefinable charm. It has a wonderful fascination of its own, which lingers in the air long after use.

WANA-RANEE VANISHING CREAM.

The perfect Face Cream for preserving the beauty of youth. Use it daily with the dainty and invisible Wana-Ranee Face Powder as a constant protection against redness and sunburn.

You will also like Wana-Ranee Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Hair Lotion, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powder, Powder Leaf Books, Toilet Water, Dental Cream, Cachous, Sachets.

From all Chemists and Bazars. Be sure you ask for GROSSMITH'S, the original and only genuine.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors:

J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,

LONDON.

Representative:

WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 5.

July	15.70
October	16.00
December	16.16
January	16.21
March	16.37
Middling Spot	15.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York May 5

May	15.52
July	13.71
Middling Spot	15.42

NEW YORK.

New York, May 5

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	15.61
July	15.84
October	16.15

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	15.65
July	15.87
October	16.17

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

May	15.63
July	15.84

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 5

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6000
Day's Exports to the Continent	26,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 5

May	8.37	8.38
June		8.41
July	8.46	8.48
August		8.49
September		8.52
October	8.56	8.57
November		8.58
December		8.62
January	8.63	8.63
February		8.64
March	8.69	8.68
April		8.68
May		8.70
Middling Spot		8.72

SALES.

Liverpool, May 5

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000 ,,
Sales on Speculation	300 ,,
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 5

Scinde Good	6.85
Scinde Fully Good	7.05
Scinde Fine	7.25
Bengal Good	6.85
Bengal Fully Good	7.05
Bengal Fine	7.25
Oomra Good	7.25
Oomra Fully Good	7.50
Oomra Fine	7.75
Broach Good	7.25
Broach Fully Good	7.55
Broach Fine	7.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 5.

	Closing.
May	15.20
June	15.32
July	15.45
August	15.48
September	15.59
October	15.68
November	15.80
December	15.84
January	15.87
February	15.88
March	15.96
April	15.96
May	16.04
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	15.85

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, May 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 138 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 116 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol 4.85 13/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.26.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 93.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.50.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 6.

3 months 3 11-1/6 per cent.
6 months 3 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England 4 1/2 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 6.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/10/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/10/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/9/9.
Sovereign ready Rs. 13/12/9.
Sovereign forward Rs. 13/10/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 59/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 59/10.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 59/9.

London, May 5.

Bar gold ready 84/11.
Silver ready d. 26/0.
Silver forward d. 25/15
Tone of silver. India was a buyer at lower rate. Market quiet. Market closed with buyers below fixed price. Market closed with sellers above fixed price.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 5

Demand Bills 485.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

London May 5

Cottonseed, Bombay,
May/June Shipment offered. £9-0-0
Castorseed, Bombay,
May/June Shipment offered, £18-2-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
May/June Shipment offered £20-5-0

LONDON SILVER.

London May 5

Silver:—Very Quiet.

Spot	26/-
Forward	25-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London May 5

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4-4-11

LONDON METALS.

London May 5

Copper, English Best Selected,	£59-7/8
Copper, Braziers,	£71
Yellow Metal,	£65—1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£25-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£14-7/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£297-1/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London May 5

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,
June, per Cwt, 16/6
July/Sept, per Cwt. 16/4-1/2
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 16/6
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
July/Sept. per Cwt. 16/6-1/4
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/7

LONDON RUBBER.

London May 5

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed,
Lb. Spot 1/7-3/4 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed,
lb. Spot .. .. ..1/8 Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot ..1/7-3/4 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot ..1/8 Sellers

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London May 5.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. 53/9 May June. S'Ment. Sellers.
Rozario, Santa Fe., per 63 lb. 54/6 May June S'Ment. Sellers.
Wheat, Australian, 55/6 May-June S'Ment. Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, 56/ May S'Ment value.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Natural reaction. Undertone steady. Futures 12 to 66 down. Spot declined 15 points.

LOCAL,—Offices bought. Undertone strong.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York Friends Messrs. and Norden and Co. cabl under date 5th Inst. as follows:—
"Flood situation improving. On further weakness think that purchase again advisable."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their friend in Dallas, Texas:—
"Rain is needed in West Texas and West Ohlahoma (Chichasha district)."
Note.—Should the market react further we advice purchases.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson dated 5th Inst. (5.55 p.m.) as follows:—
"Market has a good tone and taken liquidation well we think prices will work higher."

Messrs. Breul and Co's New York friend cable under date 4th Inst. as follows:
"Strength due to increased flood damage with broadening outside interest Conditions outside Central Belt fair Weather Market entirely."

Messrs. Patel Bros:—
New York: May highest 15.71. Lowest 15.50.
"No Precipitation, entire belt partly cloudy. Rains badly needed in West Texas."
"Nautral reaction but undertone steady."

Messrs. A. Norden:—
"Flood situation improving. On further weakness think that purchase again advisable."

Messrs. Cotton Telegraphic Information Service:—
"Bulls selling realizing profits."

AMERICAN.

Yesterday the New York fautre market opened 12 points down as a natural reaction improved during the day closed weak on selling by the bulls realizing profits.

Undertone of the market is steady. Looking at the flood situation which shows signs of improvement, Bulls may be induced more to realize profits more. We advise our readers to buy if the market goes further down.

LOCAL.

Our market for Broach July opened at Rs. 316 despite the fall in the New York market of 15 points. Offices and the Commission Houses were buyers. At Sewri due to Liverpool high operators were free buyers. At the close market remained firm Broach J.|A. quoting Rs. 321-1/2.

We do not see any reason to change our previous views. Market is in a very healthy condition and we advise to buy at every weakness.

MARWARI BAZAR.

	Opened	Highest	Lowest	Closed
Broach A.|M.	312	314	312	313|8
Broach J.|A.	316	319	316	318|8
Broach May 1928	320	323	320	323
Oomra A.|M.	296	297|8	296	297 8
Oomra J.|A.	299	300	299	300
Oomra D.|J. 1928	300	303	300	303
Bengal May	280	284	280	284

SEWRI BAZAR.

	Opened	Highest	Lowest	Closed
Broach A.|M.	314	316|8	314	316|8
Broach J.|A.	319	321|8	319	321|8
Broach May 1928	323	321	323	325
Oomra A.|M.	297|8	300	297|8	300
Oomra J.|A.	300	304|8	300	304|8
Oomra D.|J. 1928	303	306	303	306
Bengal May	284	285|8	284	285|8

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 6

Bengal D/J. 278				
Bengal May 284				
Broach May 313				
Broach 1928 A/M 328				
Broach J/A 318				
Oomra D/J 303				
Oomra May 298				
Oomra July 301				
Southerji May/June 320				
Bengal	298	291	284	276
S/Punjab	295	288	281	273
Rajputana	298	291	284	276
Broach	325	321	314	
P/American	337	332	325	315
Viramgam	332	329	324	
Dholleras	327	324	319	
Surat	368	365	360	
Navsari	383	380	375	
Oomra No. 2	301	299	293	
C/P No. 1	316	311	305	
C/P No. 2	310	305	299	
Khandesh	300	295	289	
Muttia	298	293	287	
Southern			326	322
Bijapore			321	317
Bagalkot			336	322
Compta		352	348	344
Finnevelly		363	359	355
Karunganni		375	371	365
Combodia		380	376	372

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 6.

Ready Cotton Sales.
200 Toyomankwa Karanja 207
100 Toyomankwa Ujjain 300
100 Japan T. and Co. Nagar 303
100 L. K. Vashanji Arvi 310
100 L. K. Vashanji D. Darol 323
100 L. K. Vasanji D. Broach 323
200 G. V. Lanke Ujjain 265
100 Mitha Nathoo Nagar 302
200 Japan T. & Co. Bhopal 300
100 Japan T. & Co. Jamner 303
100 Japan T. & Co. Poparia 310
200 L. K. Vashanji Amraoti 300
100 Japan Cotton Bazwaha 303
100 K. Devchand Bir 301
100 Currimbhai Mill Palej 325
100 Ralli Bros. Bengal 298
300 Japan T. & Co. Aurangabad 305

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London May 5.

Interest, day to day Loans	3-5/8 p.c.
,, 7 days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-11/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London May 5.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.50-1/4
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.14-1/8
T. T. Brussels on London	34.95
T. T. Madrid on London	27.47
T. T. Milan on London	92.25
T. T. Berne on London	25.26
T. T. Paris on London	124.01
T. T. London on Prague	164.06

LINSEED.

London May 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18 5 0 May/June S'Ment. Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta, ton. £18 5 0 June/July S'Ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. ton, £16 8 July/Aug S'Ment. Paid.
Linseed, Bombay, ton, £18 15 0 May-June S'Ment. Offered.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 6

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterdays.	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh		3,07,491	2,87,979
Central India	666	2,73,390	3,51,581
Barsi and Nagar	126	1,86,406	2,03,468
Hyderabad-Gaorani		66,165	72,098
Berar	614	5,46,757	4,60,358
Central Provinces	432	2,24,271	2,37,198
Total Oomras	1,838	16,04 430	16,12,68
Dholera	1,041	1,32,449	2,18,573
N.W. Provinces		54,477	1,27,677
Rajputana	121	46,213	96,318
Sind-Punjab	225	1,12,607	2,77,736
Broach	2,420	1,77,200	3,08,583
Coompta & Dharwar	169	71,689	69,860
Westerns-Northerns	205	32,977	50,036
Cocoanada		403	1,604
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	150	12,159	17,114
Persian		3,797	3,662
American		1,70,711	3,357
Egyptian and African	1,863	51,345	49,585
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51		3,147
Total	8,032	24,70,508	28,39,947

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 28th Aprfl.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	4,270	2,51,918	4,19,915
Japan & China	2,450	11,70,470	13,98,833
Coast Ports	300	15,819	20,771
Up-country by Rail		86,599	63,031
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		17,541	51,534
Total	7,020	15,42,347	19,54,084

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 6

		Ready	Mill Terms	New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.		290
,,	Fine	,,		283
,,	F.G.	,,		277
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,		282
,,	F.G.	,,		275/77
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.		312/15
Nagpur		,,		312/15
Yeotmal		,,		307/10
Arvi		,,		307/10
Amraoti		,,		303/5
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,		302/5
Mulkapur	,,	,,		295/300
Khandesh	,,	,,		295/300
Muthia	Fine	,,		2 0/92
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,		300/5
Purna	Average	,,		295/300
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,		295
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,		300/5
Burwah Sanavad				300/2
Broach	Fine M.G.	,,	325	323 May
Westerns	Good H.G		300/5	May June+15
Cambodia	Fine F G			
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	..		325/30
Compta	F.G.M.G.		335/40	+34/5 May June+30/1
Dhollera				May+14 June+8/9
Kadi/Viramgam				May+14

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Market opened steady and closed to some points having some profit taking but again regained at the close.

We quote Fazal 160, Pearl 916/4, Swadeshi 552/8, Dyeing 58, Pabney 307/8, I. Cement 207/8, Tata Def. 248, Imperial Bank 1415, Imp. quaten 336.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial	500	40	1495	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	370	
Union	5	0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	27	
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	27	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	207	8
Katni Cement O.	100	..	187	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	670	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	50	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	86	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	85	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	655	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	80	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	217	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	17	3
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	855	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	143	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1071	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	585	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	882	8
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1030	
Indian Cotton	128	17/8	205	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	2	220	
New Berar	500	7	780	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	665	
New Prince of Wales	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	315	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	698	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	217	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8X1	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	14
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	136	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	95	4
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	223	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.		..	66	
Thacker	50	..	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter	25	..	5	2
New India	100	30 p.c.	24	4
Oriental Life	10	0 8 0	1650	
Vulcan			5	2
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	428	12
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	365	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	950	
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	29	
Broach Fine Counts	50		75	
Century	100	10y	450	
Central India O.	100	16	533	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	12
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	160	
Crescent	100	4	228	12
Curimbhoy	250	..	260	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8	..	1-4	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	100	nil	107	8
Edward Sasson	200	nil	145	
Elphinstone O.	700	..	24	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	960	
Finlay	1,000	..	155	
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	142	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	256	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	291	4
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	117	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor		500	1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5950	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	153	12
Madras United	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	77	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	332	8
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	616	4
Poenix	100	10	446	4
Premier	100	..	13	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	(3)	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8500	
Simplex	100	..	217	8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	52	8
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500	..	562	8
Swan	60	..	161	4
Tata Mill O.	5	..	101	4
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2469	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			428 12
Bombay Cotton			565
Bombay Dyeing	943 12	950	943 12 950
Century	445 12	451 4	443 12 450
Central India			533 12
Colaba Land			160
Crescent			228 12
Edward Sassoon			145
Fazulbhoy	963 12	961 4	963 12 960
Finlays			155
Globe			41 4
Gokak			142 8
Indian Bleaching			256 4
Indore Malwa			291 4
Kohinoor			1177 8
Madhowjee			153 12
Mathuradas			77 8
Meyer Sassoon			90
Mysore			132 8
New Great			351 4
Pearl	603 12	617 8	608 12 616 4
Pabany			307 8
Phoenix			446 4
Simplex			217 8
Swadeshi			232 8
Swan Mills			165
Tata Mills			101 4
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.			79 1 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			108 5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 7.

2 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1951-56 Rs. 94/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1957/70 Rs. 89/13.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/4.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/14.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1957 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1939-49 Rs. 106/8.

Forward rates. Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 79 1945/55, Rs. 105/5.

Tone of Market.—Weak.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 5

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£114-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£48-7/8
Eastern Bank	£6-1/2
Funding Loan 4%	£87-1/2
Conversion Loan	£76-5/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	£103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£58
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan	£60-3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	£71
Consols	£58-1/2
War Loan 5%	£-100-5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£91-1/2

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MONEY.

The money market during the past week has been marked by a steady tone with good borrowers of call funds at 6 to 6-1/4 per cent. The latest statement of the Imperial Bank of India has disclosed a decline in the trade demand amounting to about 75.57 lacs. The fixed deposit rates are 5 per cent. for two months, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. for three months, 4 per cent. for six months and 4 to 4-1/2 per cent. for twelve months.

At present there are indications of a holding movement in Bombay evidenced by rather large stocks of produce, chiefly linseed, cotton seed, castor seed and rice, which in turn serves to keep up the trade demand. Further evidence of this movement is to be found in the fact that godown rents have been substantially increased during the last few months.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 29th April 1927, shows a decline of Rs. 188.89 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 15,31,42,000 as compared with Rs. 25.30 crores at this time last year. The precentage of cash to liabilities is 18.52, a decrease of 1.47 per cent. under last week. Government securities are down by Rs. 15.68. lacs. Loans, Cash credits and Indian bills discounted have declined by Rs. 12.65 lacs, Rs. 16.66 lacs and Rs. 92.80 lacs respectively. Both Government deposits as well as other deposits are down, the former by Rs. 93.09 lacs to Rs. 14.19 crores and the latter by Rs. 46.35 lacs to Rs. 67.42 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

A steady tone was maintained in the gilt-edged market during the early part of the week; however, towards the close rates declined owing to selling by banks and bulls unloading their holdings for near delivery. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper and 1945/55 Loans declined from Rs. 79-3 to Rs. 79-1 and from Rs. 108-8 to Rs. 108-5 respectively. 5 per cent. Loans, 1935 and 1933, were almost steady at Rs. 102-10 and Rs. 103-9 5-1/2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were unchanged at Rs. 106/6. 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 and 1930, changed hands at Rs. 100-15 and Rs. 105-7, 1931 at Rs. 106-10 and 1932 at Rs. 107-14. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 113. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan kept steady at Rs. 89-12. The currency returns as of 30th April 1927, show a further decline of Rs. 458.45 lacs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 173.71 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have increased by Rs. 8.45 lacs to Rs. 95.52 crores and by Rs. 33.10 lacs to Rs. 8.86 crores respectively, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 29.79 crores. Rupee securities are down by Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 37.46 crores due to recent contraction of currency.

The Bombay branch of the Bank of Taiwan reopened for business on Thursday this week reflecting an improvement in the financial programme in Japan.

EXCHANGE.

The exchange market during the period under review has been quite steady with sellers at 1s. 5-13|16d and buyers at 1s. 5-7|8d; however, 1s.5-27|32d were available throughout the week. The outstanding feature has been a steadiness in the forward rates. There were a fair amount of export bills placed and only moderate enquiry for bullion T.T. mainly to cover imports of gold; both of these factors brought about an improvement in volume over the preceding week. The following are the forward rates:—Ready, sellers 1s.5-27|32d and buyers 1s.5-7|8d; May to July 1s.5-13|16d, August|September 1s. 5.27|32d, October 1s.5-7|8d, November 1s. 5-29-32d and December|January 1s.5-15|16d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from 4.85 3|4 dollors to 4|85-29|32, dollers declined and closes at 85-13|16 dollars. French francs were steady at 124 and the Belga at 34.95, while the Italian Lira depreciated since last quotted to 30.90.

On Wednesday the Government of India rejected all tenders for purchase of sterling which were placed in accordance with the communique. New tenders are invited for Wednesday, 11th May for the same amount on terms previously set forth.

GOLD.

A small volume of business passed during the weeks while the tone of the market has been steady for near delivery caused chiefly by the fact that bull operators are in possession of a majority of stock and have followed a policy of raising the premium between near and forward. The daily average offtake has declined to about 18,000 tolas while stocks approximate 4 lacs totals. The price of gold in London declined from 84s. 11|2d to 84s. 10|4d but closed at 84s. 11d. In view of the scant supply of sovereigns, the ready price experienced a sharp rise of three annas per sovereign, but closed at Rs. 13-12-6. Forward rates also rose from Rs. 13-10 to Rs. 13.11-6, but closing at Rs. 14-10-6; however the demand at this level was small. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-11-3 and Rs. 21-10-9 for ready and 17th May settlement and Rs. 21-10-3 and Rs. 21-10-0 for 16th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £31,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £196,000 and from Durban £245,000 (of which £90.000 to Calcutta). The total imports during the week amounted to Rs.24,30,255 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £35,000.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of March 1927 amounted to 860,511 fine ounces as compared with 779,339 fine ounces for February 1927, and 834,340 fine ounces for March 1926. It may be pointed out that during the month of March in the years 1923 to 1927, the output of the Transvaal mines has steadily increased from about 760,000 fine ounces to 860,000 fine ounces, i.e. an increase of about 13 per cent. Taking the total for the first three months there is also found an increase in production from 2.23 to 2.48 million fine ounces.

The Australian gold production for 1926 is estimated at 518,995 fine ounces valued at £2,204,54d as compared with 5,55,304 fine ounces of the value of £2,363,027 in 1925.

SILVER.

An easy tone characterised the opening of the week, but a steadying effect was noticeable towards the close. The condition during the early part was caused by a remanating from China to the effect that 12 million ouncesnof bar silver are to be shipped from Japan and other sources to Shanghai and expected to arrive during the month of May. A covering movement by bears as well as an improved offtake in the local market served to produce a steady tone towards the close. American sales were on a limited scale, while China banks have bought to cover previous sales. Ready silver opened at Rs. 59-4, declined to to Rs. 58-13, followed by an upward trend to Rs. 59-12. The undertone of the market is regarded sluggish. The daily average offtake amounted to about 250 bars. Taking into consideration the arrivals of 1113 bars and deducting the weekly offtake, stocks on hand approximate 4000 bars at this writing. The rate for T.T. on London in Shanghai improved from 2s. 6.7|16 to 2s.63|4d. The price of silver in London improved from 25-11 16d. to 26d. for ready and from 25-11|16d to 25.15|16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 59-12 and Rs. 58-13 for ready and 21st May settlement and Rs. 59-11 and Rs. 58-12 for 20th June settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of this week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £233,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 1113 bars and Rs. 296,716 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £218,000.

YARN MARKET

Bombay, May 6

The Yarn Market has ruled steady during the week under review on account of continued rise in the prices of raw materials and turnover has been better than during the last several weeks. Reports from upcountry market have also been showing some improvement and although inquiries have considerably increased offers received from those markets are yet low and actual business has not been on a large scale. The Mills have been adopting a very firm attitude on account of substantial rise in cotton rates and some of them are not inclined to entertain any offers except at their official quotations. On the whole the feeling in the market has been better than for sometime past and confidence amongst dealers has been steadily increasing.

ENGLISH YARNS: Prices in American as well as Egn. Yarns have been showing a substantial advance in sympathy with cotton but as buyers on this side are not prepared to follow this advance no business of importance has been possible during the week. Stocks have been slowly selling and as fresh arrivals are heavy in American yarns, prices have not been showing any substantial advance.

JAPANESE YARNS: Turnover has been better during the week and prices have shown a further advance to the extent of about 1|4 of an anna per lb alround in cotton yarns as well as in Mercerised yarns The recent reports about further improvement in Japanese Financial conditions has added strength to the market and dealers have been showing inclination to pay at least Rs. 10 higher than the rates ruling in the previous weeks. Import Houses have been selling few lots at the best market rates and have been checking the advance.

The general condition on the whole has been satisfactory and offtake has shown a distinct improvement during the week. Exchange remains steady at about the last week's level.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS: The position remains more or less unchanged and although offtake has been showing improvement there is no advance in rates owing to large sales of cheap grade articles that have recently arrived in this market.

INDIAN YARNS: Mills have been showing a firm attitude on account of dear cotton and as prices quoted by them do not suit the market dealers and up-country buyers business on the whole has been done only on a small scale. There has been however a good buying for up-country markets from the dealers who have been selling from their stocks which are now much smaller and as a result these dealers have been negotiating with the Mills for various lots but the prices offered by them do not suit the Mills at the moment.

The outlook is certainly more favourable and we look for a gradual advance in yarn prices in as much as we look for a better offtake during the next few weeks.

WEEKLY AMERICAN COTTON REPORT.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their Weekly Report dated 26th April state:—

As the period covered by this circular contains only three working days, due to the Easter holidays, and as we have experienced a very dull and restricted business, it naturally follows that there is very little to comment on which was not expressed when we wrote last. The features remain almost the same as then and values are almost identical with those ruling at this time last week. On the one hand, prices have been sustained by continuous rainfall in large sections of the cotton area, creating floods and delaying planting, and whilst the effect of this is undoubtedly being exaggerated, at the same time, it causes a certain amount of apprehension. On the other hand, liquidation in the May position in all markets has tended to offset the buying of distant options based on the unfavourable weather, so that the controlling influences are so evenly divided that the market runs along on an even keel with very minor fluctuations. With regard to the climatic conditions, whilst these are undoubtedly impeding farming operations, it is very difficult to become enthusiastically "bullish" on such a basis, for should genial and suitable weather follow, the present rainfall will be of more benefit than otherwise. It is also quite possible that corn land may have to be abandoned as we mentioned last week, which would mean that our product would take its place. The only real cause for anxiety is if the wet weather should be continued right into next month, which would be a much more serious state of affairs and then would become a definite feature of serious import. However, there are several weeks yet to go before this need be considered, and the chances are probably more in favour of a turn towards better conditions than the reverse in the immediate future. If this should occur, some reselling by those who have bought on the excessive rainfall will undoubtedly be witnessed.

Our own market is dull to a degree and the only feature has been the transference from old crop into new. The current position, despite the fact that it is now almost three-quarters through the mouth, is still attracting moderate tenders, though standing nearly 10 points below the next. No wonder, therefore, that the holders of May are liquidating this position and taking next crop options in its place. July has been sustained by a considerable buying order against sales of October, but we do not see how this position can be maintained and look for a further weakening as compared to next crop months. The parity between here and the American Exchanges has narrowed somewhat for distant positions and a little buying of January and March has been made, against apparently sales overseas For a moderate profit, we rather suggest buying here against sales in New York round 80 points.

Reports from Manchester indicate, as it is only to be expected, a very quiet state of affairs, as, like ourselves, traders there are still under the influence of the holidays; but good judges believe that freer buying will be witnessed from several of our important outlets before very long. China, of course, still remains a very pronounced drawback in the situation and affairs there seem to get more complicated day by day.

Broadly speaking, we must confess we see little in the position at the moment to suggest taking a strong stand one way or the other. The short interest must be very small, which is a weakness, but the supply of contracts is likewise extremely limited and will be so until more is known about the coming crop, as holders are not to let go their cotton whilst the present uncertainty of acreage and weather continues. Should more favourable weather ensue during the next few weeks, coupled with the May liquidation which is bound to go on for some little time, a set-back of moment may easily be witnessed. If this should take place, we would recommend purchases, as cotton is still passing out of sight in a marvellous fashion, and during the growing season various reports suggesting doubt as to the good progress of the crop are sure to be circulated, and with the comparatively moderate basis of prices, speculation will easily be aroused and consumers also be anxious, under the said circumstances, to secure a portion of their supplies, consequently, careful buying executed on easy markets will, to our mind, find opportunities of being liquidated at a satisfactory profit during the late spring and summer months.

KEROSINE RATES

Bombay, May 6.

The Burmah Oil Company, Limited, Bombay.

"Waterlily" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9 10 0
"Firefly" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9 4 0
"Swastika" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	7 12 6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	7 10 6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	6 6 6
"Victoria" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	6 4 6
"Victoria" 125 deg. F. Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gal.	5 0 6

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

May 4.

During the week ending Tuesday, the 3rd. May the following change in the prices of Silver has taken place:—

STATEMENT.

Our Silver market shows a net decline of 4 annas since the last report. The local market in the early part of the week remained dull and featureless with a some what sagging tendency fluctuating within very narrow limits. The easiness in the prices witnessed in the middle of the week was due to selling on Calcutta account and by local bear operators. The market however has somewhat recovered at the close on account of continued steadiness in the Shaghai Exchange and the increased daily local off-take. The highest price for the first settlement touched during the week was Rs 59-12 on the 26th April and the lowest Rs. 58/12 on the 30th April the range for the week being Rs. 1-0.

T T Shanghai on London is 0/1/8 lower than the last week. The highest rate for T T. Shanghai on London was 2-6 11/16 on the 26th April and the lowest was 2-6 7/16 on 30th April.

London Silver price is 1/8 lower than the last week's closing. The market was quiet with small business, with India a moderate seller while China both bought and sold.

New York Silver price is 55 7/8 cents i.e 1/8 cent lower than the last week. The highest price was 56 cents on the 26th April and the lowest 55 5/8 cents on the 30th April.

The prices for Gold are 1 anna higher, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-11-6 for ready, Rs. 21-11-0 for the first settlement and Rs 21-10-3 for the second settlement. The London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY INDIA LIMITED

Bombay, May 5.

The following are the rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs. as. p.
Shell Cases per case	10 0 6
Anchor Brad New tins per pair	7 12 6
Rising Sun Brand New tins per pair	7 10 6
Rising Sun brand Bulk per Imp. Gals.	5 5 6
Swan Brand New tins per pair	6 4 6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals.	5 0 6

Rs. as. p.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay, May 6.

During the week under report, the coal makket ruled very quiet, without any fresh transactions. The whole week passed very busy in discharging Coal. Ex. S. S. Wasaburg, Belglade and Shuia, which are completed S. S. Umsinga arrived with Barn Side Ex. Durban.

Steamers Working.

S. S. Massillia and S. S. Umsinga.

Steamers expected to arrive.

8/5/27 S. S. Burnbery Castle Northern Navigation Killick Nixon and Co.

12/5/27 S. S. Scheldstad Deshargarh Andrew Yule and Co.

S. S. Gleneden Victoria Grahams Trading Co.

S. S. Nawab Deshadgarh Andrew Yule and Co.

S. S. Steamer Burnside Grahams Trading Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. Ex Scales Darukhana. Rs.
Welsh	27/8
Buro Sico 31/ sh.	24/
Northern Navigation 31/ sh.	24/
Northern Navigation 29/ sh. July Shipt.	
Deshargarh Rs 19/8	20/
Victoria Rs. 19/	20/8
Victoria Rs. 18/ June/July	

WHEAT & SEEDS

MUKTSAR, May 4.

	per 1 md. (40 seers)
Wheat Har	4 9 6
Wheat Bhadon	4 11 6
Wheat Asuj	4 12 6
Rapeseed Bisakh	7 10 0
Rapeseed Jeth	7 9 6
Rapeseed Bhadon	8 3 0
Cottonseed Jeth	3 5 3
Cottonseed Bhadon	4 5 3
Gram Jeth	3 10 3
Gram Har	3 10 2
Gram Asuj	3 14 0
Barley Jeth	3 7 6

READY.

Wheat New 5/-5/3/, Gram New 3/10 to 3/13, Rapeseed 7/6 to 7/10, Barley 3/6/3, Cottonseed 3/15/.

Arrivals.

Gram 500 mds. Wheat 1,000 mds. Barley 150 mds. Rapeseed 150 mds.

Condition.

Barley strong Gram and Wheat and other commodities are steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 6.

The market ruled steady during the first half of the week under review evidencing very small fluctuations of about 2 as. per cwt. in Spot Prices and of about 2d. per cwt. in Forward Prices. The latter half of the week exhibited an improving tendency both in respect of Ready and Forward Positions. Thus Ready Prices recorded a rise of about 3 to 4 as. per cwt. and forward prices registered a rise of about 6 to 9d. per cwt. on the last week-end price-levels, The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 16|5 and Rs. 16|1 for Java and Rs. 16|8 and Rs. 16|4 for B R.B. Beet Ready Sugar; Sh. 17|7 and Sh. 16|7 for March, Sh. 17|2 and Sh. 16|6 for April, Sh. 16|6 and Sh. 16|- for June, Sh. 16|5 and Sh. 16|- for July Aug. Sept. and Sh. 16|7 and Sh. 16|2 for Octo. Nov. Dec. Shipment for Java and Sh. 17|- and Sh. 17|- and Sh. 16|j for March Shipment for B.R.B. Beet Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at 2,75,000 bags of Java and 75,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazaar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16|4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 11|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment April Sh. 17|- per cwt. F.B.H

Shipment. June Sh. 16|5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July Aug. Sept. Sh. 16|4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Octo. Nov. Dec. Sh. 16|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Jamnagar C. I.F:—

Shipment April Sh. 17|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:

Ready Rs. 16|8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment March Sh 16|10 per cwt. F.B.H

WEEKLY SUGAR REPORT.

Bombay, May 6.

The demand for ready sugar was fairly good and with rather steadier news from all supplying countries prices both for ready and forward positions have been advanced by 3d. per cent. all round. There was large short covering in March and April Shipments on the rates on these positions were advanced to 17|4s and 17|2s. F.B.H. respectively although the same are 6d. to 8d. higher than the ready equivalent. Small quantity of white Javas New crop changed hands in June Shipment @ 16|2s. to 16|6s. and July|September @ 16s. to 16|4s. all Free Bombay Harbour terms. There are free sellers at every advance.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with very little business doing.

London Terminals touched lowest during the week on 30th ultimo quoting May|Aug. and October 16|7 1|2, 17 1|2 and 15s. 11d. respectively and highest on 6d. quoting 16|11d, 17|3 3|4' and 16|24' for same position. America fluctuated within 4 points with fair business doing.

Java reported a strong market with good enquiry from European buyers and prices have advanced nearly half silver in all positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks.

T. M. O. Rs. 16|5—16|8. F.B.Harbour stocks 160,000 bags.

T. M. O. April—17s. 2d. FB. B. H. stocks 160,000 bags.

T. M. O. June—16s. 5d. F. B. H. stocks 160,000 bags.

T. M. O. July Sept. 16s 4d. F. B. H. stocks 160,000 bags.

Beet Rs. 16|5—16s. 6d. F. B. H. stocks 150,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

s.s. "Dogra" with 16,600 bags Java Sugar.

s.s. "Nagina" with 21,000 bags Java Sugar.

LINSEED OIL.

London May 5.

Linseed Oil naked London, Cwt. 32/- May|Aug delivery Buyers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London Cwt. 33/3 Sept-Dec. delivery Buyers.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London May 5.

Total Bullion	£153,600,000
Public Deposits	£12,400,000
Other Deposits	£93,800,000
Government Securities	£46,300,000
Other Securities	£41,900,000
Notes and Coin	£35,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	

COFFEE.

New York, May 5

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality),

Spot 15-5/8

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 27.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Name	Face Value	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.		1 4 3
4½% India Loan 1950/55	£ 1 0 9	90 15 6
African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	100 0 0	1 8 0
Anglo Dutch Plants of Java.	1 0 0	2 8 0
Attock Oil.	1 0 0	1 2 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 0	1 0 3
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 0 0	0 14 9
Burma Copn.	Rs. 10 0 0	0 14 6
British American Tobacco.	£. 1 0 0	5 2 6
Courtaulds Ord.	1 0 0	6 2 6
Calico Printers	1 0 0	1 6 6
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	0 6 8	1 11 9
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	1 6 8	4 10 0
English Elec. Co., Ord.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Fine Spinners Ord.	1 0 0	2 3 9
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 0 0	1 10 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 7 6
Siemens Bros.	1 0 0	1 7 0
Central Provinces Manganese.	1 0 0	6 7 6
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	1 0 0	6 0 0
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	1 0 0	2 0 0
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 0 0	0 10 0
Rubber Plantations Investment Trust.	1 0 0	2 2 6
Soudan Plantations.	1 0 0	4 5 0
Vickers Ord.	1 6 8	0 10 9
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	1 5 0	0 11 6
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 3 0

Remarks:—Government Securities—Firm
General Securities.—Steady but little doing.
Oil shares.—Dull and Uninteresting.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 6.

We have received the following quotations by special telegram from our Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per bearing Acre	Cost at rub in par, per bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1925	Dividend per cent. 1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	27	10	683	850		33	18
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18	10	730	315		40	20
Ceylon Planters	45	10	310	714	93+	85	40
Ceylon Rubber	2 8	10	314	1400		110	100
Clunes Estates	37-8	10	455	1048		25	10
Cochin Rubber	47/8	15	570	1094		95	35
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	5
Estates Co. of Uva	35	10	565	325	2512	30	38
Fairlawn Estate	31-8	15	1094		685	20	120
Frocester Estates	85	10	281	997		120	10
Hathawe Rubber	16-8	10	930	861		35	5
Honiton Rubber	9/8	10	1344	397		18	
Horawala Rubber	8-8	10	390	768		140	120
IndoMalay Estates	21-8	10	612	735		55	40
Jambulande T. & Rub	19	10	730	526		22½	20
Jebong Rubber	24	10	738	1626		40	30
Kalutara Company	52	10	412	1212		90	100
Kalutara Rubber	23	10	825	547		135x	
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	333		75	40
Langat River	35	10	441	1112	925+	52	73
Lanka Rubber	85-8	10	220	531		135	115
Lansdowne Rubber	210	50	550	817		60	75
Maha Uva Estates	49	10	405		822	35	45
Matale Valley Rubber	33	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	30	15	725	418	543	25	22½
Mirishena Rubber	59	10	388	942		80	95
Naranjoda Rubber	37-8	10	479	365		70	15
Neuchatel Estates	56	15	720	2423	695	45	40
North-Western Rub.	25	10	413	778	414	30	25
Palmadulla T. & Rub.	27	10	690	822	411	35	6
Rubber Growers'	45	10	426	634		95	85
Saffragam T. & Rub.	2-5	50	383	3207	379	45	10
Talgaswella Tea	65	10	232	960	195	100	15
Torrington Tea	20	10	1240		501	17	17
Udabage Tea	92-8	20	439	1330	150	80	6
Udapolla Rubber	29	10	1116	730	200X	32	1/5
Ullswater Rubber	20	10	445	37		25	30
Vogan Tea	59	10	395	1185	956	75	65

Interims Final for 1926 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares

Remarks.—Market Steady Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 1.06 Cents.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Shivaji Celebrations: Physical culture feats by Sarvajanik Hindu Vyayam Shala, 6 p.m.

Enactment of an incident in Shivaji's life by Saraswat Girls, 8 p.m., Congress House.

Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar's Kirtan with Prof. Deodhar and Mr. Patwardhan, 9 p.m.

Shivaji Celebrations: Sports and Physical Culture Exhibitions under the auspices of the "F" Ward D.C.C., 7-30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Ahmed Setler Building near Naigaum Cement Chawls, Parel.

Shivaji Celebrations: Physical Culture feats at 6 p.m., Kirtan by Pt. Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, accompanied by Prof. Deodhar and Mr. Patwardhan, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 8.

Shivaji Celebrations: Cosmopolitan dinner at Congress House, 7 p.m.

Shivaji Celebrations: Public meeting at Ahmed Seller Building, near Naigaum Cement Chawls, Parel, 9 p.m. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside and Vir Vamanrao Joshi, Sjts. K. P. Khadilkar, A. B. Vaidya and others will speak.

Public Lecture by Mr. P. Spratt of the British Labour Party on "The Indian National Congress, What Next?" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6.30 p.m. (S. T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Rates for telegrams to Senegal and Tehad via Eastern Cadiz Teneriffe, are increased by two annas per word, for ordinary and Govts. deferred half.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from Bombay of 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 9 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the straits (including Siam, Borneo F.M.S. Johore Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Philipine Islands, Penang Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

THE ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj there will be a discourse on Kathopanishad by Swami Sambhuddhanandha of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, at the Terrace of Shamji Ludha Building, Matunga, (G.I.P.) at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of concert music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club from 9.30 to 11 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 metres.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A meeting of the National Volunteer Corps will be held to-day (Saturday) the 7th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

JEEVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The opening ceremonies of Sheth Vissonji Jeevandas Building for charitable dispensary, and Sheth Khimji Dayal Hall, will be performed at Sweree to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will preside.

THANKSGIVING HIGH MASS

The 2nd Thanksgiving High Mass of the Electric Railway Travellers' Association will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, in the Honour of St. Anthony. Revd. Dr. V. Gracias, D.D. of Karachi (at present attached to St. Peter's Chudchi Bandra) will preach on the occasion. The St. Cecilia's Orchestra, Bandra, will sing and play the Mass.

OPENING OF KAMALIA LIBRARY.

Under the auspices of Anjuman Talimul Muslemeen, Jacob's Circle, Bombay, the opening ceremony of Kamalia Library will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Husein Ali M. Rahimtullah, M.L.C. will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fotnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, Ph.D. at Nair Clock Tower Building, Sandhurst Road to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) The subject for the discourse will be "The Idea of the Soul and the Buddhist Psychology." The "Dhammapada" class will also meet at 8-30 a.m.

BOMBAY JUDGE TO PROCEED ON LEAVE

We learn that Mr. Chitre, 3rd Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay is proceeding on 4 month's leave and that Mr. J. J. Sampson, pleader, has been appointed to act as judge in the vacancy caused by the absence on leave of Mr. Chitre.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - : - No. 22560

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

TO-DAYS PROGRAMME.

Place: Damodhar Thackersey Hall (Parel, G.I.P.)

Morning: 7to 10-30: Athletic sports.

Evening: 4 to 6-30 p.m.: Athletic sports.

Night: 9 to 11:. Singing of National Ballads.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PROGRAMME.

Time: 3-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Place: Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Prayer, Welcome songs, Dialogue, Tipri Dance, Musical Vocal and Instrumental, Prize Distribution, President's speech and Vande Mataram.

LECTURE FOR WOMEN ON SHIVAJI

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel, a public meeting of ladies will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thakersey Moolji Hall Poibavadi, Parel, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar presiding. Messrs. M. V. Donde and G. N. Sahasrabuddhe will speak on "Shri Shivaji's Life and Life-work."

BY SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj Mr. R. M. Talpade, B.A., will deliver a lecture to-day (Saturday), on "The Army and Navy Organisation of Shivaji" at the N. D. Welkar Hall, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar.

BHAVANI-TALWAR.

In connection with Shivaji celebrations the Balmandal of the Tercentenary Celebrations Committee staged a three-act play "Bhavani Talwar" by Mr. D. S. Gupte in the hall of the Maratha High School, on Thursday night. The actors were all children under twelve years of age, and they played their roles creditably.

BY GIRGAUM DISTRICT C. C.

The following is the programme of Girgaum District Congress Committee:—

To-day (Saturday):—6 p.m. Physical Culture feats by Sarvajanic Hindu Vyayam Shala.

9 p.m. Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar's Kirtan with singing by Deodhar and Mr. Patwardhan.

To-morrow (Sunday):—7 p.m. Cosmopolitan Dinner "Zunka Bhakar" open to all communities, castes and creers. Coupons can be had at Congress House upto 7 p.m. on Saturday, on payment of annas five only.

9 p.m. Shankarachyarya Dr. Kurtakot's Pravachan.

MR. JAGJIWAN UJAMSI, THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE IN THE "C" WARD BYE-ELECTION.

RACE HORSE INJURED BY A MOTOR CAR.

OWNER FINED RS. 100.

Messrs. B. S. Turkhad and J. McLure, Honorary Magistrates, delivered judgment in the case in which M. P. Byramjee was charged under Motor Vehicles Act with injuring a race horse on the Kennedy Bridge.

The evidence showed that on the 4th of April last at about 7-0 a.m. a Syce Mataprasad was dealing a race horse by the side of the road below Kennedy Bridge. The accused car came very fast from behind and struck the horse with some forse. The syce took the horse to the owner. The latter took him to the Police Station, then to the Veterenary Surgeon who described the serious nature of the wound caused to the animal. Enquiries were made as a result of which the accused was charged as above. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Their Worships in the course of judgment said:

The point which we have to decide in this case is whether the accused knew or had reason to believe that an accident had occured to the horse, and whether the accused who was in charge of the motor car caused it to stop to give his name and addess.

The defence have also tried to raise a cloud of doubt in the case by bringing the incident of the presence of the licensed driver.

Considering carefully the whole evidence placed before us we convict the accused of the offence with which he is charged and we are of opinion that the conduct of the accused calls for the maximum punishment prescribed by law. We therefore fine the accused Rs. 100.

NO BELIEF IN MOCK MODESTY.

INDIA'S LABOUR DELEGATE HONOURED.

The citizens of the Labour wards of Bombay city gathered in a public meeting on Friday night at Parel, called by the Madrassee Union, Bombay, to felicitate Comrade V. V. Giri on his election as the Indian Labour Delegate to the forthcoming International Labour Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva, and to wish him a 'bon voyage,' success in his mission and a safe return home. Mr. Pothan Joseph presided.

"ERRED IN RIGHT DIRECTION."

In introducing the honoured visitor, the President referred to Comrade Giri's political antecedents and his political career in Ireland, while yet a student, and paid him a warm tribute for the manner in which he organised the labour strike in Kharagpur and how by his consistency, perseverence and faith in the cause he advocated he won for the workers of the B. N. Railway, what the labour delegate claimed to be, a moral victory. He concluded by saying that in the selection of Mr. Giri, the Government had erred in the right direction. He then wished him a 'bon voyage', success in his mission and a happy return home. Comrade Giri was then garlanded.

Amidst applause, India's Labour Delegate to the Internation Conference, rose to thank for the warm felicitations and the good things that were said of him. He felt that he derived encouragement and hope whenever he met his comrades and countrymen, and it was certainly so when he was entertained to such functions on the very eve of his

MR. V. V. GIRI, WHO LEAVES FOR GENEVA THIS MORNING AS LABOUR DELEGATE FROM INDIA TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

departure to represent the cause of Indian labour. He had no faith in mock modesty and small mercies. Though the Government of the respective countries whose representatives might meet at Geneva are not bound by the conventions that may be established by the Conference they were expected to legislate on these lines. Personally he was not very sanguine about any tangible good resulting at the International Conference, dominated as it is by the Capitalist and Imperialist nations who always preserved a majority.

NOT A FAVOUR BUT RIGHT.

He then replied to his critics that his election as the spokesman of the Indian workers and peasants was a favour conferred upon him by the Government. He declared that it was nothing of the sort. It was his right as the All India Trade Union Congress had recommended his name and as he had embraced the cause of labour as his own and for the winning of Swaraj for his Motherland. He then thanked all those present for the kind words expressed about him and for their support of the cause for which he stood.

Mr. N. S. Krishna, President of the "Madrassee Union," thanked the president and Comrade Giri for having readily responded to the invitation to meet them there. The pleasant function then came to a close.

ANOTHER SEND OFF

MR. GIRI'S EXHORTATION

Mr. V. V. Giri, the Indian workers' delegate to the ensuing International Labour Conference at Geneva and Mr. Shethi, his adviser, were given a hearty send-off at a meeting of the workers of Bombay held at the Servants of India Society Hall on Friday evening under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the Trade Union Congress. Mr. N. M. Joshi presided.

The chairman, at the outset, traced the history of the International Labour Conference which was a Conference of the delegates of the Governments, employers and workers of the world, and described how some little good that Conference had been doing to India in the shape of new legislations for the benefit of the workers. After describing the various services of Messrs. Giri and Shethi, Mr. Joshi wished them 'bon voyage' and a happy return home.

M. Joshi complained that the Government of India had not accepted the recommendation of the All-India Trade Union Congress to appoint three advisers to the workers' delegate and hoped that next year the Government would accede to their request which in fact was their legitimate claim.

Messrs. Giri and Shethi who were then garlanded, thanked the workers of Bombay for the honour done to them and exhorted them to unite.

ADDRESS TO SIR DORAB TATA.

DEVELOPING INDUSTRIES, AIM OF TATAS

Sir Dorab Tata who is sailing for Europe this afternoon for reasons of his health, was given an address by the Directors of the various concerns of the Tata's. A big bathering had assembled at the Bombay House on Friday noon.

In reply to the address Sir Dorab Tata thanked his friends and said that it was a great pleasure to him to receive that token of love for the house of the Tatas. He assured them that the House of the Tatas had never undertaken their large enterprises with the idea of profits or emoluments but with the sole idea of developing India's industries. Sir Dorab then related the genesis and progress of the Iron and Steel industry of the Tatas. He hoped that in the fulness of time India would be self-dependent in her requirements of Iron and Steel.

Sir Dorab then paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the late Sir Ratan Tata whom he called his right hand in all business matters.

A vote of thanks was carried with acclamation and the gathering dispersed.

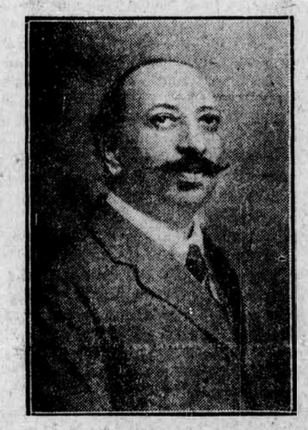
HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

MEETING IN BOMBAY

The General Secretary announces a meeting of the All-India Board on Saturday, the 14th inst. at 6 p.m. in the Congress House at Bombay, to consider appointing the China Day and sending an Ambulance Corps to China.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS CONFERENCE

Mr. Purushottam Das Tandon, Lahore, announces that, it is now proposed to



MR. S. F. BHARUCHA, PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

hold the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Political Sufferers Conference, independently of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. The place, date and time will be announced later on.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF MALEGAON PRISONERS

A public meeting of the Anjuman-e-Ittehad-e-Islam, Kurla, was held lately under the presidentship of Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Mohyuddin when the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"This meeting of the Anjuman-e-Ittehad-e-Islam, Kurla, requests H.E. the Govenor of Bombay to show mercy to the Malegaon prisoners by releasing them soon."

NEW WEEKLY PAPER FOR BOMBAY

The Workers and Peasants' Party Bombay, have decided to publish a Marathi Weekly to-day (Saturday). "Kranti", as the Paper will be called, will be devoted to the exposition of the principals and programme of the Party that has long been placed before the public. It will be edited by Messrs. K. N. Joglekar, and S. S. Mirajkar.

WU APPOINTED A MINISTER OF NANKING GOVT.

LONDON, May 5.

Shanghai.—C. C. Wu has gone to Nanking to assume the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Nanking Nationalist Government. He is the son of the late Wuting Fang, ex-Premier and ex-Minister in London and Washington.—Reuter.

Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge, Poona, dismissed the appeal of Sardarkhan Lalkhan, police head constable, against the sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Poona Cantonment Special Magistrate for causing grievous hurt to an under-trial prisoner at Sasvad sub-jail.—A.P.

A Rangoon message says:—"The head forester, Maung Po Chin, who was returning to the Division after completing his course at the Forest School was stabbed to death in a running train at Pyinmana by an unknown man who jumped into the train."—

I. C. S.'S IN EXCELSIS!

CONGRATULATIONS TO VICEROY

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—On the appointment of Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Charles Innes to the Governorships of U.P. and Burma respectively, the I.C.S's. of India have sent congratulatory messages to the Viceroy through their provincial organisations. And the wires from the U.P. and Burma Chambers of Commerce will gladden Birkenhead more than Lord Irwin.

Cawnpore:—U.P. Chamber of Commerce congratulate H. E. Lord Irwin on the happy choice of the new Governor, and fully hopes, that Sir Alexander Muddiman will support this Chamber in all its demands for British Preference.

(Sd) President.

Rangoon.—Burma Chamber hails Sir C. Innes's appointment as their new Governor, feliciatate H. E. the Viceroy, and relies on H.E's. full support to all the measures of the new Satarap, whose preference for British Firms, British Concessions and British good is all so famous

(Sd.) President.

A I C C MEETING & VISITORS

The Joint Hony. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—'As the accommodation for visitors is limited, visitors should personally apply to the Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the "Congress House" for reserving their seats. Fees for visitors who are not members of the Congress will be Rs. 2 for the whole session of the Committee. Congress members will be charged Re. 1 on production of a certificate of membership from their respective District Congress Committees.

Vegetarian members attending the All-

SETH GHANASHYAMDAS BIRLA, EMPLOYERS' DELEGATE TO THE GENEVA CONFERENCE, WHO IS SAILING TO-DAY BY S.S. "RAWALPINDI."

India Congress Committee Meeting in Bombay are informed that a limited accommodation in the Indian style is available for them in the "Congress House" as guests of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Non-vegetarian members who require hotel accommodation will please communicate early with the Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, so that arrangements may be made for them in the various Hotels. Hotel charges shall be borne by members themselves."

LEAGUE CONFERENCES

SOVIET GOVT'S INDIGNANT PROTEST

LONDON, May 6.

Moscow.—The Official News Agency states that the Government circles are indignant over the reports from the Soviet Delegation to the Economic Conference at Geneva with regard to the alleged treatment, particularly with hampering effects, due to the police attentions on the Soviet Delegation and condemn these unprecedented chicaneries and humiliating restrictions as evidence of the insincerity of the League's invitation and have instructed Ossinsky, Chairman of the Delegation, to demand the remedying of the complaints, otherwise the Delegation will leave Geneva. The demands comprise a request to the League to agree with the Soviet Chairman with regard to the reasonable methods of protecting the Delegation, and the abolition of the humiliating police measures which restrict the liberty of the Delegation. Further, the League should assure the Delegation of equal conditions with other delegations with regard to its work and communication, rights and also equal participation in conference on debts. They add that Government intends to reconsider the question of participation in the League's conferences, especially in Switzerland.—Reuter.

Sir Alexander Macdougall, member of the Madras Legislative Concil elected by the European constituency, having resigned his seat, the constituensy has been called upon to elecete a qualified person for the vacancy before July 1st.—A.P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 6.

In the Jubilee Handicap Port Arthur will be ridden by Baines. St. Fortunat (Beary), Harpist (blank), Mind d'Or (Robertson), Voltas Pride (Turtle) and Moquette (A. Berry) are additional probables. It is understood that Embargo's participation will depend on the state of going.—Reuter's Special.

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 6.

A meeting of the Sindh Mahomedan Association was held at Larkhana day before yesterday when a committee was appointed to report on the terms offered by the Muslim leaders for accepting joint electorates.

It was decided to hold a Muslim Week at Larkhana next June, when Tabligh Conference, the Muslim Education Conference and several other conferences will also be held.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The announcement of the rejection of public tenders in respect of sterling purchases for the second time combined with the nonfulfilment of the general expectation of a reductoon in the bank rate has imparted a sober tone to the exchange rate which has improved by 1|32d. from 1s. 5-13|16d. to 1s. 5-27|32d. Tere were some bills for June July-August at 1s. 6-1|16d.—A.P.

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 6.

Shivaji Day was observed in all places. The Provincial Hindu Sabha distributed a large number of leaflets and photos of the hero among the Hindu students of the schools in Sindh.—Free Press.

BELGAUM, May 6.

Great enthusiasm marked the tercentenary celebrations of Shivaji which commenced here on first instant and concluded last night. There were a varied programme of singing of national ballads kirtans and lectures. A crowded procession passed off peacefully last night.—A.P.

KOLHAPUR, May 6.

This evening Colonel O'Brien, the resident unveiled a life size marble bust of Shivaji in the presence of His Highness and a large gathering of citizens in the Town Hall gardens. The bust is the work of Mr. Phadke of Bombay.—A.P.

SIMLA, May 6.

The election of Syed Abdul Hasan Natique to the Assembly from the C. P. Mahomedan constituency has been declaied void and he has been directed to pay to Abdul Qadir Siddiqui Rs. 300 as costs.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Mr. J. C. Mukherjee, Acting Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corpraotion will continue to hold office for another period of three years. The non-Swarajists are not putting up any candidate.—Free Press.

JAIN SANGH'S RETURN.

A LONG DISTANCE TRAVEL ON FOOT

(From a Correspondent.)

PATAN, May 6.

The Jain Sangha of Patan which was led by Seth Nagindas Karamchand returned home this morning by a special train from Junagadha after journey of four months on foot throughout Cutch and Kathiawad. Such big congregation was unprecedented in modern times after the great sanghas of medieval times led by Kumarpal, Vastupal and others. Each and every prince of Cutch and Kathiawad through whose territory the Sangha passed gave unique reception. Decorations were arranged in Patan and Mehsana by the public. It was led through the principal streets of the town.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 6.
Previous Closing Rate	15.70
To-day's Opening Rate	15.80
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	15.99
Difference	+.29

LIVERPOOL.

	May 6.
Previous Closing Rate	8.43
To-day's Opening Rate	8.37
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing Rate	8.54
Difference	+.06
Broach July expectations	Rs. 324

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	LONDON, May 6.
Silver Ready	26 1 0
Difference	0 1 0 higher
Silver Forward	26 0 0
Difference	0 1 0 higher

Tone of market: Steady.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

New Classes for the **SPECIAL DIPLOMA EXAMS. IN ACCOUNTING, BANKING, COMPANY MANAGEMENT AND COMMERCE** recently instituted by the **Indian Merchants' Chamber** will be started shortly. No University qualifications are required for candidates wishing to take any of these courses. Candidates passing this Exam. will be entitled to use **D. Com. M.C.** after their names. All young men anxious to improve their future prospects are requested to call immediately and see or write to the Principal,

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of 119, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay

beg to announce their appointment as Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.

The present New and Used Stores awaiting disposal by the Army in India consist of large quantities of :—

(1) Engineering Stores.
(2) Machinery.
(3) Engines.
(4) Pumps.
(5) Motor Transport Spare Parts.
(6) Dairy Plants.
(7) Electrical Stores.
(8) X Ray Stores.
(9) Disinfectors.
(10) Hydraulic Accumulator.
(11) Saddlery.
(12) Leather.
(13) Army Clothing of all description.

And several other things.

Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY MAY 7, 1927.

THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

It was a timely warning that Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber sounded when he characterised the Royal Indian Navy Bill that is now on the anvil of Parliament as the *thin end of the wedge*. It is a pithy but just appraisement of the measure at its true value. India is already maintaining a huge military establishment organised to meet Imperial needs. The Indian taxpayer foots a bill of Rs. 55 crores of which only Rs. 6 lacs can be voted upon by his representatives. The burden of the army expenditure in India is both inequitous and intolerable. A way has to be found to introduce surreptitiously the additional expenditure which the development of air and naval forces as auxiliary to the army will involve. The slogan of an Indian Navy, an Indian Air Force is therefore, pressed into service. It is a camouflage that will deceive nobody. It does not deceive Nationalist India. It has not deceived the British public as the utterances of some of the Labour members in the Commons bear eloquent testimony. It only heightens the enormity of the crime that is attempted.

The truth was out in the words that Lord Birkenhead addressed to British Labour in regard to its protest against the Trade Union Bill. The occasion was different but analogous. The mockery of the Royal Indian Navy is to be imposed on India against the will of the people not because it is conceived for India's good or because its sponsors believe so but because Britain has the power and wills it to be so. To quote Lord Birkenhead:—"Call all your meetings, blow all trumpets. Make all your speeches. Unfurl all your red flags and when you have done it all, the Bill is going to go through the Parliament here and now." Word for word this is the only justification for the Royal Indian Navy that is to be super-imposed on India against her will. The law is the law of the Medes and Pharisees: 'Might is right.'

Where "might is right" there is no room for appeal to reason, justice or equity. Might is blind. We do not, therefore, expect that disorganised and disunited as the country is to-day, it will be able successfully to resist the inequitious super-imposition that is threatened. But one self-respecting course is open to vindicate the national self-respect. It is for the elected representatives of the people in the Assembly to throw out lock, stock and barrel, the Royal Indian Navy Bill when it comes before the Simla session for implementing the provisions of the British enactment. Disunited as the opposition in the Assembly was, it succeeded in uniting to throw out the votable portion of the military estimates as a mark of its condemnation of the military policy. To throw out the Navy Bill is the least that a self-respecting Assembly can do. But, in order to attain even this modest aim, there is need for a sustained educative campaign in the Press and on the platform. We suggest that meetings be held in the constituencies and a clear mandate be given to the representatives to dissociate the country from any acquiescence in the fraud that is sought to be perpetrated.

'Educate, agitate and organise' must be the country's slogan. The All-India Congress Committee which meets in Bombay shortly should take the lead. This is an All-Parties issue and with the Congress leading, it should be possible to organise a united front. It would be said for the official view that Indian opposition is due to cussedness and that when Britain most altruistically comes forward with a scheme to provide India with her own navy as a step towards nationalisation of Indian combatant forces, India declines to take advantage of it! To this, our answer is simple and effective. Give us our own mercantile marine before you give us a navy. Which is the country that owns a navy while her goods are carried in foreign bottoms? It is now three years since the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee recommended the simultaneous development of the mercantile marine along with the navy and suggested a modest scheme of reservation of the coastal trade for Indian-owned ships. The report is a dead letter. When it is a case of preference to British steel or, as in the case of the Navy Bill, it is a question of saddling India with the burden of Imperial defence, then it is to be legislation "here and now". But when it comes to making any concession to Indian opinion, in however meagre measure, all the dilatory tactics come into play.

"It is almost the unanimous desire of all Indian witnesses that the creation of an Indian Navy capable of defending the coasts, harbours and commerce of India should proceed hand in hand with the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine," so wrote the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee in their report. May we ask the Government of India what are the expressions of Indian opinion that they have received in support of a navy, that the Assembly will not control, in response to which they have embarked on the scheme? It must be emphatically made clear that India will have nought to do with a navy over which she has no control, the personnel of which will not be predominantly Indian within a prescribed period, which will be liable to be used for Imperial adventures without India's consent and which does not precede the development of a mercantile marine. As Mr. Walchand Hirachand rightly argues, if Indian requirements in coastal trade can continue to be met by non-Indian ships, the argument would apply with a greater force to the navy. Let the country make it clear that it will either have her own mercantile marine along with, if not before, a navy or she will have neither. British bonafides shall be judged by the test of the readiness to develop the mercantile marine which is a "sine qua non" to the development of a navy.

AID TO RELEASED PRISONERS.

The Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society of which the annual general meeting was held the other day, deserves the praise bestowed upon it by the Hon. Sir Amberson Marten, the Chief Justice, who presided on he occasion. It is supplying a great need in this City where there are a number of traps for the unwary and where many persons find themselves strangers among indifferent people with none to rescue them when on a downward path. Every man who goes to jail is not necessarily a criminal. The present system of meeting out punishment for the various classes of offences and the system of jail administration have yet to be brought into line with modern penology and criminology. A sentence of imprisonment means a brand on a man's character and a man thus branded gets little opportunity of resuming a respectable life and reforming himself. He is an outcast and nobody cares how he fares in his future career. He is thrown on the human scrapheap. This human scrapheap accumulates with the result that the community has to deal with an army of criminals and that large police and jail establishments have to be maintained for the protection of the community. The Released Prisoners' Aid Society aims at lessening the criminal population by rendering first aid to the morally injured. Thus alone can the ranks of the morally maimed or atrophied become thinner. The methods adopted by the Society are preventive rather than curative so far as the habitual criminals are concerned, and they may be said to be curative in the case of first offenders.

During the year 1926 the Society through its Agents was able to affort relief to 563 released prisoners as against 282 assisted in 1925. One Agent stays at the Home and is in charge of the inmates who are supplied with food and also with clothing and passage money if necessary. Employment was arranged for 47 of the released prisoners admitted to the Home. The other Agent attends daily the courts of first and the third Presidency Magistrates. Young men, boys and women who are tempted into committing petty thefts are given a chance to improve under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Agent sees the first offenders when they are bound over, talks to them and advises them to lead honest lives; in short, his duties are those that are performed in England by Police Court Missionaries. During the year 1926 this Agent personally interviewed and advised 234 first offenders, 16 of whom were women and 25 boys. Both these Agents employed by the Society are workers of the Social Service League, and the Society is fortunate in securing the services of these workers since only trained workers can satisfactorily discharge their duties as the Society's Agents, the work requiring tactful methods and a thorough grasp of the principles of social service. This is not a question of mere charity. Indiscriminate assistance may defeat the very object of the Society. It is, therefore, very gratifying to find that the released prisoners are not pampered, but are helped to stand on their own legs. In response to the appeal to the Government and the public which the Society has made, it will, we earnestly hope be liberally supported in its humanitarian work.

We would like to draw the attention of the Government to another direction in which they can give valuable assistance to the Society. In the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1925, it is stated that an increase in the Local Act cases does not mean an increase in crime; it merely means that the Police are more active. Cases under the Police Act are included in the Local Act cases. In 1925, 302 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise "for the purpose of committing offences", were dealt with under the provisions of Section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 160 in 1924. This increase is attributed to the introduction of the mobile methods of the patrol system in place of the fixed post system. We would, however, like to know how many of the said 302 persons were prosecuted simply for wandering about between sunset and sunrise. A man having a previous conviction or convictions may be found going about between sunse and sunrise; he may be returing home from work after sunset or going to his work if he be on night duty, or if in search of employment may be late in returning or if without a roof over his head may be found sleeping on a footpath, but it does not necessarily prove that he is out for committing an offence. Still he may be sent to jail on the strength of his previous conviction or convictions. The Police may be thus more active, but such kind of activity is not in the best interests of the society. These cases are tried by the Honorary Magistrates, very few of whom are acquainted with modern penology and most of whom show a tendency towards conviction in police cases. To send a man to jail simply because he has once or twice been convicted and was found wandering about after sunset is to persecute the unfortunate fellow and to drive him to desperation. Thus persecuted he can never have a chance to improve. If a man having such convictions to his credit is considered a confirmed criminal and hounded out from one place to another, he is sure to develop into an implacable enemy of society. Government will, therefore, be well-advised in issuing instructions to the police and the Honorary Magistrates to exercise greater discretion in regard to arresting and convicting persons under Section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act. This will render the R.P.A. Society's work easier than it is.

KATHIAWAR PORTS.

THEIR DEVELOPMENT—A MENACE OR PROMISE?

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS.)

III.

The fact, however, that British Indian ports have their own sins to answer for is not by itself enough to concentrate attention on the multiplication of the ports on the Indian coast. The latter is a problem of national economics, to which the municipal prosperity of Bombay or any other Indian port has about as much relation as the prosperity or otherwise of an indivdiual merchant has to the whole of the Indian mercantile community. We desire a rapid and intense multiplication of the ports of our country, both on the sea-coast and on the river-bank, with a view to relieve the congestion of trade, and at the same time to bring about a much more diffused distribution of the trade and industry of the country than has been the case hitherto, or is likely to be if the present maxims of economic development continue. In the days of the Great Mughal, the western sea-coast had scores of ports and harbours, while the Empire of Vijayanagar is reported to have possessed hundreds of similar inlets and outlets for the needs and the produce of the country. It is only after the advent of the British, and then too after the starting of the railways, that a policy of gradual extinction of the smaller ports, and of the concentration of the greatest possible proportion of the trade of the country into two or three first-class ports has led to a sytsematic destruction of those smaller ports, which previously diffused incalculable wealth throughout the vast continent of India, and kept up a number of industries which are to-day hardly even memories. Where are the great industrial centres of India, those busy marts of excellent workmen whose workmanship was the wonder of the world? It is not only the machine worked industry that has rung the death-knell of the artisan. The railways and the foreign merchant have combined in a silent conspiracy to weed out all those centres of trade and industry, where the non-Indian could not easily penetrate, and where, consequently there is now nothing but chronic unemployment and abject poverty. Outside Bombay and Calcutta,—and, to a minor degree, Madras and Rangoon, the overseas trade of India has so little chance, that even an unsympathetic Government were obliged to create by the handiwork of man a new port on the Koromandel Coast. And as for industries, Ahmedabad, and perhaps in a manner of speaking Cawnpore, have some pretence to rank themselves as industrial centres. But the rest of India is a mass of struggling humanity, whose one great complaint is the absence of a suitable variety of employment, as between industry and agriculture, without which this land will never be free from the spectre of starvation, and the ghost of famine. If we want that industries be developed, not in one or two terminal centres convenient for the non-Indian merchant and his Indian partner in this work of exploitation and impoverishment, but all over the country, we must give the products of industry effective means of ingress or egress, without which they cannot possibly sustain themselves. And in this task, the need of a port on every possible inlet of the sea, in every creek or river-mouth, is too patent to need any lengthy demonstration.

RIDICULOUS COMPLAINT.

The analogy of the other advanced countries of the world, also, does not support the outcry now in fashion in certain select quarters of the Indian mercantile world playing the tune their secret non-Indian masters are setting them, against the intense development of possibly rival ports on the Kathiawar Coast. London does not raise a howl of protest because Hull chooses to engage in a healthy rivalry to attract as much trade as the latter can to itself; nor would the British commercial and industrial interests tolerate a Chamber of Commerce, or a Railway administration which had the effrontery to suggest that Plymouth should not embark on a programme of intensive development because Portsmouth might conceivably be hurt thereby. The entire American sea-board, on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific, is studded with small but growing ports, each a possible menace, according to the notions of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the prosperity and position of New York or San Francisco. But would any American in his senses encourage a protest against the smaller ports developing themselves? The Canadian ports bear, roughly, the same relationship to the Union ports on the Great Lakes as well as on the sea, that the Kathiawar Ports bear to the British Indian ports; while the ports on the Rhine and the Rhone, the Danube and the Elbe, where more than one jurisdiction, and more than one tariff systems are concerned, have never yet suggested the kind of hostility the Indian Merchants' spokesmen in Bombay have lent themselves to in their short-sighted jealousy regarding their own trading superiority. It is to be hoped these great watchdogs of the commercial and industrial interests of the country as a whole will perceive, before it is too late, the futility of the opposition they seem now committed to on the flimsiest of all possible pretexts. For the fact, even if it is a fact, that here and there a merchant from a Kathiawar centre has been able to undersell his colleague from Bombay or Karachi in a common upcountry market, makes very little argument against the development of the Kathiawar littoral from a commercial standpoint. Of course, the *leit motif* of customs-rebate, supposed, by implication, to be given in some cases, is the real head and front of the opposition addressed to the devoted heads of the Kathiawar Princes and statesmen. But that remains yet to be proved to the satisfaction of an impartial tribunal; and the public cannot assum the charge to be proved, merely because stray individuals have taken a fancy to a chance shot at the States, who have no voice in the matter, and whose case they suppose will go by default. It is a type of bravery very acceptable to those who are specialising in philanthrophy at some one else's cost; but it is certainly unbecoming to a great public body to take up, and utterly against the real interests of the country as a whole in the long run.

THE RAILWAY RATES SCANDAL.

The Indian railways' policy of unfair preference by means of cruelly discriminating rates against the minor ports, has been exposed more than once by private traders and stray students of the railway rates policy,—or the lack of it,—in India; and their opinion was more than confirmed by the findings of the Ackworth Comission on Indian Railways. After mentioning the crying scandal on the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway in connection with the port of Broach in Gujerat, the Committee observe:—

"The Broach case, though the most surprising, is not the only instance where railway companies have been accused, in dealing with water competition, of going or attempting to go to a length which seems to us indefensible. In Madras, our attention was called to three cases. Leading into Madras itself there is a canal, known as the Buckingham Canal, which was of considerable importance at one time, but whose traffic since the advent of a railway has greatly fallen off. It was admitted on behalf of the railway company that they put in exceptional rates so low as to leave to them a very small margin of profit in order to divert profit from the canal. Evidence was also given of an agreement between the South Indian Railway and the British India Steam Navigation Company, the effect of which was to induce the Steamship Company to cease to call at certain small ports, and so leave to the railways a monopoly of traffic. Again a letter was submitted to us in which the Agent of the same Railway put forward a proposal that the Government should entirely close the small port of Tirumalavasal, and so force the local traffic on to the railway of which the Government was the owner. We think this is eminently a matter to which the Communications Department should direct attention."

The cases here mentioned are, one feels, but the samples of countless others, in which the Indian railways have played a most reprehensible part from the point of view of the Indian economic development; for in most cases the Indian trader has not yet been enlightened enough or courageous enough boldly to come forward and present such cases of intolerable hardships of which the Indian railways have been guilty, and so the world at large knows nothing about this secret play of silent motives ruining Indian industry and strangling Indian commerce, except that portion of it which is in non-Indian hands. One can, however, understand the Indian railways, owned and worked by non-Indians until recently, doing so.

EVIL OF MONOPOLY.

But it is difficult to understand Indian merchants voicing sentiments, which, carried to their logical conclusion would mean the absolute concentration and monopoly of the trade of India in a few select centres only,—which, whatever its effects on the pockets of those already entrenched in advantageous situation, will certainly not be in the best interests of the country at large. The objection to the Kathiawar port activities, in so far as it deals with the suspicion of an unfair customs policy or arrangement, stands on a different footing; and needs to be, and is sure to be, investigated on its own merits. For our part, so far as our

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Notes of the Day.

Severe Warning.

The serried ranks of Tories behind Mr. Baldwin in his attempt to cripple for ever if possible the power of organised Labour in Britain, have managed to pass the second reading of the Trades Union Bill by 336 to 171, but they have by their mischievous action done incalculable harm to the possibility of securing a better understanding between Capital and Labour which is England's great need to-day, if she is to regain her old industrial prosperity. They are in no mood at present to listen to the severe warning the veteran Liberal statesman, Mr. Lloyd George, gave them. "You may impound all funds on the Unions," he warned the Tories, "you may imprison their leaders, cripple their political funds and you may do more than that. But you cannot force the workmen to work better and work more efficiently by an Act of Parliament that you carry. That depends on one thing and that is good will." It is evident that the Baldwin Government and their supporters, in their cocksure enthusiasm for making England safe—for Capitalism, do not care to secure that precious quality of "goodwill" from Labour.

Port Trust Employees' Grievances.

The Union of the employees of the Bombay Port Trust has begun its work in right earnest. It has already increased its membership and also its monthly income and its financial condition should be deemed quite sound for a newly-formed Union. It has also gained some important points during its short tenure of work. For instance, on complaints being made by the Union about unworthy men being given undue promotions, the Chairman of the Trust has already passed orders "that strict seniority should be observed." But still there are numerous grievances that the Union has to strive to get redressed. For one thing, the Union complains about "the five Anglo-Indian youths who have been made permanent lately as assistant Shed Superintendents" in supersession of about 150 senior clerks with 15 or 20 years' service to their credit. Then there is also a loud complaint about outside persons being given far higher daily wages than those paid to the old servants of the Port Trust. The Union' has also done well to include the grievances of the "menial" staff in its sphere of work and to protest against the stoppage of increments to them for the last four years. A further injustice is also perpetrated on these poor people by giving very insufficient additional wages for night work. We trust the Chairman, and especially the Indian members of the Port Trust, will give these and other matters their most sympathetic consideration without loss of time and do some justice to the underpaid and hard worked men under them.

In a Deserving Cause.

The Bombay Gujarati Rashtriya Kalavani Mandal, the body of educational workers which is steadily keeping up the flag of National Education deserves to be supported by philanthropic individuals and institutions for the quiet unostentatious work it is doing. It conducts the Gujarati Rashtriya Shala, the Bharat Night School and the Malad Kumari Mandir. All these institutions have proved popular and are attracting students in increasing numbers, the increase in the Kumari Mandir,—the girls' School at Malad being particularly rapid. In these days of financial depression it is not easy for the Mandal to obtain continuously that generous measure of financial support which is its due and it is, therefore, all the more necessary for the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to help the Mandal by continuing its grant to it. The question of allocating educational grants for this year will soon come up for the consideration of the B. P. C. C. The Mandal's claims for prior consideration by the body are incontestable.

Bhavanagar Teachers' Conference.

A Conference of teachers held within the limits of an Indian State and meeting under the aegis of high officials is naturally very much restricted in its deliberations and resolutions. Such was, indeed, the Secondary Teachers Conference that met at Bhavanagar last month under the presidentship of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani. Still, it must be congratulated on some excellent recommendations made not only to the Bombay University but also to the authorities of the State. For instance, the Conference demanded the introduction of short-hand, typewriting and the like as optional subjects in the schools and also a fitting place for the vernacular language and literature in the curriculum. And not content with these academic resolutions, the Conference boldly asked for additional teachers for middle schools and also extra expenditure on libraries, and laboratories. Nor did the intrepid teachers fail to claim very necessary increments in their salaries and promotions. The Conference also requested the University to appoint teachers of high schools as examiners for the Schools Leaving Examination to give them an adequate representation on the School Board. On the whole, this conference, has certainly done well in view of the limitations naturally set on its work. We trust it will continue its good work in future in the interests of the Secondary teachers of Bhavanagar State.

QUIET RESTORED IN LAHORE

SHOP-KEEPERS REFUSE TO OPEN DOORS

MILITARY GUARDS NEAR MOSQUES

LEADERS MEET TO DISCUSS MEASURES

LAHORE, May 6.

The curfew order which was promulgated last night has had a most desirable effect. The situation was quiet throughout the night. Except for officers on duty and those who had permits, the streets were deserted after 8 p.m. Patrol parties continued to move about in the different streets and lanes of the City, while armed pickets guarded the city gates. The situation continues to be quiet this morning, and no cases of assaults have been reported. The City and principal thorough fares are more or less deserted and the majority of shops are still closed. Persons passing in the streets with lathis are challenged by pickets and their lathis are deposited in the Kotwali.

LEADERS MEET.

A meeting of Hindus Mahommadans and Sikhs was held to-day at Sir Muhammad Shafi's residence, when prominent leaders of all the three communities were present, including Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Sheikh Abdul Quadir, Malik Ferozkhan Noon, Raja Narendranath, Dr. Gokalchand Narang Rai Gopaldas, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Sardar Man Singh and others. It was decided to ask the shop-keepers in the City to open their shops, but then the leaders found that it would be difficult to carry out their decision, as Section 144 is in force, and no assembly of more than four persons is allowed. Sir Muhammad Shafi, Dr. Narang and some other leaders proceeded to the City Kotwali to interview the District Magistrate in this connection, but the latter was not present there. The authorities are making arrangements since this morning to post pickets and guards outside the principal mosques, as to-day is Friday. Everything has been quiet upto midday.—A. P.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF RIOT

LAHORE, May 5.

The following official communique has been issued by the Punjab Government regarding the riots:—

"As exaggerated and misleading accounts have been published of the recent rioting in Lahore, it is desirable to make known the actual facts, so far as they have been ascertained by the Government. The first disorder occurred at about 9 p.m. on the evening of the 3rd instant when some Sikhs are alleged to have attacked Mahammadans in the neighbourhood of Haveli Kabli Mal. The police were quickly on the spot in considerable strength and restored order. They found that eight persons had been injured, all of whom, with the exception of a Hindu boy were Mahammadans. Of these, three were dead, and five, of whom one subsequently died, were wounded. Four Sikhs were arrested on the spot by the police. Investigation into this affray is being personally conducted by a European Superintendent of Police especially detailed for duty.

SHOPS CLOSE.

On the forenoon of the 5th instant, although great excitement prevailed in the city and a large number of shops were closed, only one instance of actual disorder took place. This occurred in Anarkali, when a party of Muslims was endeavouring to persuade the shop-keepers to close their shops, and a man, who is alleged to have had the appearance of a Muslim, suddenly attacked and stabbed five or six shop-keepers with a knife. This individual managed to evade arrest.

In view of the grave state of tension in the City and the possibility of disorder occurring during or after the funeral of the victims, it was decided to take special precautions, including the sending for troops and armoured cars. The first detachment of troops reached the City soon after midday on the afternoon of the 4th instant. A very large procession followed the funerals of the victims of the rioting of the previous night. As the tail of the procession, which was accompanied by Magistrates and police, passed a Hindu temple, some stones were thrown at it, but no serious fracas occurred, and no one appears to have been seriously injured.

Some arrests of persons alleged to have thrown stones were made. On the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies, which were very largely attended, at about 6 p.m., adequate arrangements were made by the troops and the police to ensure that no disorder accompanies the return of the large crowds from the burial grounds to the city. The special precautions taken with this object worked effectively, and this stage, regarding which some anxiety was felt, was not marked by any serious disorder.

ISOLATED ATTACKS.

The crowds passed through the long Anarkali Bazaar without excitement or disturbance, but after they had reached the city and dispersed to their Mohallas, isolated cases of assaults on individuals began to be reported to the police from different quarters of the city. Late in the evening, two cases of crowds assembling occurred. One of these was at Lohari Gate and at the Mochi Gate. At both the places, Magistrates were present. The threatening crowd at Lohari Gate was dispersed by a detachment of Hodson's Horse under the Magistrate's order. The other crowd was similarly dispersed on the arrival of a detachment of cavalry on the spot, but a few casualties had occurred before the cavalry arrived. Itolated attacks on individuals continued to be reported to the police from various parts of the city up till 11 p.m. on the 4th.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Meanwhile, a careful system of patrol of all the streets inside the walled city had been organised, radiating from a common centre. This proved very effective and continued in operation throughout the night. The Colonel Commandant of the Lahore Brigade Area personally supervised the disposition of the troops in consultation with the civil authorities. Orders were issued by the additional Magistrate under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, prohibiting a Muslim meeting which was announced to be held on the return of the funeral party from the burial ground. No meeting actually took place. Orders were issued prohibiting the carrying of lathis or the assembling of persons in bodies of more than four. Owing to rumours that arson on a large scale was contemplated during the night, the municipal and railway fire brigades were mobilised and special orders were issued to Magistrates, troops and police making it clear that they were to open fire on any one attempting incendiarism or indulging in rioting, such firing being, of course, kept within the limits necessary to ensure control of the immediate situation. Seven incendiary fires actually occurred during the night but all were extinguished by the fire brigade within a few minutes except one in which a Hindu temple outside the Bhati Gate was gutted, in spite of strenuous work by the Fire Brigade.

REINFORCEMENT OF TROOPS.

The troops who had a hard day on the 4th May, were reinforced by fresh troops early this morning (5th May) and an adequate force of cavalry, infantry and armoured cars is now in the city, capable of dealing with any contingencies. In addition to the regular staff of Magistrates, four special European Magistrates have been placed on duty in the City. Police reserves are being called in from other centres.

On the morning of the 5th May, one case of an assault on individuals was reported from the neighbourhood of Taxali Gate. A marked feature of the disturbance upto the present moment (midday or the 5th May) has been that there have been no clashes of large bodies of men, but numerous assaults on individuals by single persons or small bodies. Such assaults have been scattered over a very wide area. They constitute a form of lawlessness very difficult to deal with and may necessiate the continuance for some days to come of a system of intensive patrols over the net-work of streets inside the city walls. A curfew order is to be promulgated to-day directing all persons residing in the city to be in-doors by 8 p. m. The number of casualties, according to hospital returns, is 14 killed and 103 wounded, the number being fairly equally distributed among Mahammadans, Hindus and Sikhs.—A.P.

DEPARTURE OF BATTALIONS POSTPONED

SIMLA, May 6.

A Government communique states that in view of the communal riots at Lahore, the departure of British Infantry Battalions from neighbouring cantonments in

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DISOBEYING ARMS ACT.

TAMIL NADU FOLLOWS NAGPUR.

MADRAS, May 6.

The Tamil Nadu Volunteers Corps, at a meeting held at Ramnad, have decided to start Civil Disobedience within a month by disobeying the Arms Act. A committee has been appointed to do the necessary propaganda work. The meeting also passed resolutions condemning the action of Government in not releasing the Bengal detenus and congratulating the Nagpur satyagrahis.—Free Press.

NO TAX CAMPAIGN IN ALIBAG.

ASSESSMENT ENHANCED BY 33 PER CENT.

MR. IYENGAR CONDEMNS GOVT. ACTION.

BOMBAY, May 6.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, who has returned from Alibag, was interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India.

Referring to the No-Tax campaign in Alibag, the Congress President said the movement was not a campaign of civil disobedience. He felt the movement under contemplation was a lawful and constitutional one. It was perfectly correct for the people not to pay voluntarily their enhanced taxes and to allow Government to take such steps as they chose. The enhancement of assessment in certain talukas is, it is understood, in a majority of cases 33 per cent over and above the previous assessment. Even in Tanjore in Madras presidency where a No-Tax campaign was set on foot a few years ago, the per centage was not raised so high and in no case, added Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the enhancement was more than twelve-and-half per cent. This re-assessment in Alibag, he said, deserved condemnation. He considered the movement proposed to be set on foot was a most effective form of protest.

BENGAL CONGRESS AFFAIRS.

Referring to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee affairs, Mr. Iyengar said "I was not able to effect any compromise in regard to the list of names to be agreed to, between the two groups. I advised both the groups that in the circumstances the most correct and reasonable solution would be to summon a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to re-elect its own office-bearers and the Executive. I advised the Secretaries of the two groups, Mr. Das Gupta and Mr. Samal to convene the meeting jointly and if there was to be any difficulty about that, I as President of the Congress or the General Secretary of the Congress should convene the meeting, I offered to attend that meeting. Names of members to be omitted

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COMMUNAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

NO BAR TO POLITICAL PROGRESS.

LALAJIS ADVICE TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Lala Lajpatrai who is on his way to Europe delivered an interesting lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, on Friday evening, on the "Present Situation" in India. Lalaji painted a dark picture of the present situation, but did not blame either the Hindus or the Mohamedans for it, but certain enemies of India who did not wish to give India their birth-right of Swaraj. He defended the Suddhi movement as purely a religious movement, and urged the Hindus not to introduce politids in religion. It had come to stay in India, he empahasised as far as the Christian and Mohamedan movements of proselyting continued continued, but advised Indians of all sections to leave religion to take care of itself, and politically to build up character to attain Swaraj. Mr. M. R. Jayker presided on the occasion.

NOT AFRAID OF GOVT. ENQUIRY.

Lalaji at the outset referred to his sickness during the present journey which made it physically difficult for him to address the meeting at a great length. He therefore desired to make a statement rather than deliver a lecture on the present situation, which was getting worse and worse day by day. No patriotic son of India, he said, would look upon the present situation with any thing but pain and regret. The communal riot and dissensions were more painful especially to those who had taken some part in building up national life and had participated in public movements. To him personally it was a matter of great pain and agony. It was no use, he said, going back and enquire into the reasons of communal dissensions. Suggestions were made, in various quarters, that a Government enquiry should be instituted to investigate into the causes of communal dissensions. Personally he welcomed such an enquiry, not only on behalf of himself but also on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha. He had no fear of misgiving in regard to

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CHALLENGE TO WORKMEN.

WITHERING ATTACK ON TRADE UNIONS BILL.

'DISLOCATION OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY WILL RESULT."

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 5.

The debate on the Trade Unions Bill was continued in the House of Commons by Mr. Philip Snowden, Labourite. With regard to the clause declaring the general strike illegal, Mr. Snowden said that the general strike was already illegal under the existing Trade Union Law. It had been stated that the purpose of the Bill was to prevent coercion of Government but that right to strike was not to be interfered with. He contended that the bill undoubtedly rendered sympathetic strike illegal. The essence and purpose of a strike was to coerce. It was utterly impossible to confine the trade dispute to one trade or industry and if it was made impossible to increase coercion by sympathetic strike then the strike weapon became useless. Mr. Snowden admitted that a general strike would always be ineffective as an industrial weapon, and pointed out that in all his public life he had advocated a machinery by which industrial difficulties might be settled without dislocating trade. That was why he deplored this bill the introduction of which made the position of men like himself extremely difficult if not impossible. How could they go on public platforms now and appeal for a better spirit in industry. There was only one way of preventing general strike and that was shetting up a machinery whereby industrial disputes could be settled by reason and not by force. I know it is no use to appeal, concluded Mr. Snowden. The Bill will go through and become an Act of Parliament but it will cost the country far more than a general strike.

A PROVOCATIVE BILL.

Mr. Lloyd George, Liberal Leader, said that undoubtedly the Trade Union Law needed amendment and clarification but his complaint was that the Bill did not clarify old ambiguities and created new ones. But he declared "I am not opposing the Bill on the ground merely of the drafting or that some clauses are unfair and unjust. I am doing it on grounds that at this stage when we are struggling hard to recover our trade and when full recovery depends on good will and co-operation between employers and workmen it exceedingly unwise to bring in a challenging and provocative Bill of this kind." The Premier had laid down four general aims of the Bill. There should be firstly no general strike, secondly no intimidation, thirdly no peaceful coercion to subscribe to any political party and fourthly party politics in civil service, were improper. He did not know anybody who would challenge any of those propositions but the Bill went far beyond that and it made excuse of imperfections of the Trade Union Law in order to create injustice. Mr. Lloyd George continued that the Bill besides prohibiting general strike in individual industriesMI' .. rddr strike could be used to stop not only sympathetic strikes but strikes in individual industries. He instanced the coal stoppage of last year regarding which it might reasonably have been said that it stopped not merely business in the coal industry but also railways, iron and steel works and factories in order to bring pressure on Government to intervene. If that view were taken, individual strike could be stopped. So far from the general strike of the last year having weakened the premier's position it had strengthened it, for the general strike was a distinct and humiliating failure and he could not conceive Trade Unions ever dreaming of repeating it. It had been generally acknowledged to be illegal but it had not been found necessary by Government to put into operation powers which they had. Mr. Lloyd George concluded: You may impound all funds on unions, imprison their leaders, cripple their political funds and you may do more than that. But you cannot force the workmen to work better and work more efficiently by an act of Parliament that you carry. That depends on one thing and that is godd-will.—B. O. W.

AMBIGUITIES IN THE BILL

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CRITICISM

LONDON, May 5.

The last day's debate on the Trade Unions Bill in the House of Commons was

(Continued on next page.)

LESSONS FROM SHIVAJI'S LIFE

REVERSE COMMUNAL TRAGEDY

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S CHARGE ON GOVERNMENT

TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS--4 HD Y

With great enthusiasm the citizens of Bombay celebrated the fourth day of the Shivaji Ter-centenary week. Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a largely-attended public meeting was held at the Congress House last Friday evening, Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding.

A NATIONAL HERO.

Opening the proceedings Mr. B. G. Horniman said that they had gathered there to enjoy the treat in the form of an address from the reverred President of the Indian National Congress. Coming to Shivaji the speaker observed that Shivaji was a great Hindu and a great Indian national hero. He was sure that they had not come there as representatives of a single community. They had gathered there as the representatives of India to do honour to the Indian national hero. Shivaji was a man who had placed the freedom of his country before his religious considerations. Mr. Horniman then called upon Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar to address the meeting.

SHIVAJI—CREATURE OF HIS TIMES

The Congress President, when he rose to address the gathering, was very warmly applauded. The real business of the meeting said Mr. Aiyangar, was to concentrate their attention upon Shivaji's life and its application to the present day politics. One great thing about Shivaji was that he was totally free from communal spirit. It was a tragedy that his great name was being brought into communal arena. Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar then referred to the historical evidence that was available on the life of Shivaji. It was a happy sign, he said, that even the English historians had brought to the forefront the fact that, of all Indian rulers, Shivaji was the most documented. In the case of Shivaji they had got a concrete, real and authentic figure. There was very little to draw on imagination. Shivaji, the speaker added was a creature of his times. All his virtues and faults had to be attributed to the spirit of his times. Shivaji fought with the Mohammadans not because they were Mohammedans but because they

WERE A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

A TYPICAL LEADER.

Proceeding the Congress President paid a glorious tribute to Shree Shivaji as a remarkable civil administrator. Shivaji, he said, was guided in his evil administration by the ideas of justice and equity which were consonant with Indian culture. It was also clear that Shivaji was not only a genius but he had also had faithful followers whom he could rely upon. Shivaji was a typical leader in the sense that he was first among his equals.

The Swaraj capacity of India manifested itself, in no mistakable terms, at the time of Shivaji. In addition to establishing Swaraj in a certain part of India, Shivaji also demonstrated the capacity of Indians to develop military efficiency. In many ways, the speaker proceeded, they had got in Shivaji the ideal of Indian manhood and courage. Another great thing about Shivaji was that he could employ even Mohammadans in his service. He could not be regarded as a tyrant or a despot. He tried to carry out ancient and modern Hindu Dharma.

LEADERS, CEASE CIVIL WAR

Now what was "Dharma"? It was a law that was acceptable to the majority. Considered from whatever standpoint of view Shivaji was the most advanced type of wise and beneficent rulers that India had produced. Shivaji had taught the Indians and Hindus in particular that it was quite possible for them to establish and maintain Swaraj in India. The methods in the present times might differ, but the principles would remain the same. The speaker said that he differed from those who were in the habit of thinking that it was necessary to have recourse to violence for the establishment of Swaraj According to him it was an exceedingly simple proposition for Indians to win Swaraj. An abiding faith in the national programme and a cessation of internecine quarrels were the only remedies to achieve Swaraj. It was the civil war among leaders that had to cease.

CAUSE OF COMMUNALISM.

Mr. Shrinivas Aiyengar warned the Hindus that Hinduism would be in danger if Hindus took to communalism. "I speak this", he said "as a pious Hindu knowing all my responsibilities. That the Hindus will be able to wipe off Mohammedans from India or *vice versa* is a grotesque and ludicrous proposition. Even the Government has failed to maintain peace and order because it has failed in its primary duty of supporting the rights of nationalism. Directly or indirectly Government are fomenting communalism within us. I charge this Government with agreeing to communal politics. When it suits the purposes of Government, they appoint all sorts of commissions but have they appointed any commission to tackle the problem of Hindu-Moslem dissensions? The great sheet anchor of the British Government is our communal feelings. The very system of Government is thriving on communalism."

JOINT ELECTORATES.

The Congress President then dilated at some length on the question of communal electorates. People of India, he went on to say, never craved for separate electorates. He called the Lucknow Pact an unwise policy on the part of the Congress. The Congress leaders had formulated that pact in a weak moment and in a mistaken notion of justice. "What is the benefit which Mohammedans have derived from separate electorates?" he asked. "The best way for both the communities is that we must compel them to come together."

A CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

"I entirely disagree", continued the speaker from Dr. Moonji's views on the question of communal electorates. I believe that the time has come for the Congress to take up earnestly the question of joint electorates."

REVERSE COMMUNAL TRAGEDY

"One more lesson that the life of Shivaji teaches us is that we must out-distance our ancestors. That disciple is the most admirable who out-distances his preceptor. Let me implore and appeal to you to reverse this communal tragedy. Time has come when better heads of Hindus and Mohammedans must co-operate. Hindus must give up the idea that they will eternally fight with the Mohammedan community. Shivaji's celebration must be regarded as a Congress propaganda, as a propaganda of just and impartial administration." (Loud applause).

After Veer Vaman Rao Joshi, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar and several others had spoken on the life of Shivaji, the meeting terminated.

TO PRACTISE YOGA.

MR. SUBHASH BOSE'S DILEMMA

CALCUTTA, May 6.

"Forward" publishes an extract from a letter of Mr. Subash Bose, written from the Insein Jail, to his brother, Mr. Sarat Bose. Mr. Bose writes: "Baradad has come and gone. You will hear my views from him. I shall, however, try to recapitulate the conclusions if I feel like writing a long letter during the course of the next week. At present I am not up to it. During the last few days the temperature varied from 100.6 to 99.8. My weight has dropped further to 128 pounds. I am still keeping to bed. It is rather tiresome, but I have to be a patient. I doubt if this palliative measure willl do me good while the general conditions and environments remain unchanged. As a matter of fact my condition has been going from bad to worse. I am thinking seriously of taking to yoga as a curative. Yoga has its dangers as well and that is why I am hesitating, but I have no alternative and Yoga is the only means whereby it is possible that I may be able to save my life"—Free Press.

MR. PATEL'S PROPOSALS

INTERVIEW WITH LORD BIRKENHEAD

CALCUTTA, May 6.

A special cable to "The Statesman" says Mr. V. J. Patel had his first interview with Lord Birkenhead on May 5. Mr. Patel is most assiduous in attending the House of Commons since his arrival. He regards the debates in the Legislative Assembly and the Councils as being more orderly than those in the Commons.

The cable adds that Mr. Patel will impress upon Lord Birkenhead what he regards as a necessity for allaying Indian apprehensions regarding the sincerity of British statesmen. He wishes to convey that if this is done the anti-British feeling in India will automatically cease. With the exception of the Indian army, Mr. Patel sees no reason why the whole administration should not speedily be handed over to Indians.—Free Press.

DUTY OF STUDENTS,

COMMUNALISM RUNNING RIOT.

D. CHAMANLAL ON INDEPENDENT THINKING

"Duty of Students" was the theme of a very illuminating address which Mr. Dewan Chamanlal, M.L.A., delivered to a crowded audience at the premises of the Students' Brotherhood last evening, Mr. B. G. Horniman presided over the meeting.

WHAT IS A REVOLUTIONIST?

Mr. Dewan Chamanlal said that he had been charged with several crimes and youth was one of them. Coming to the subject of his address, he started with the question whether students had any duty to their country. Now Samuel Smile's view as expressed in his world-famous "Self-help" was that students must be model young men. The speaker's view was that they must endeavour to develop in them the qualities of a revolutionist. Now what was a revolutionist? He was a man who did not take things for granted. He would think and question. Smiles did not believe in revolutionists. He would insist on not breaking from convention of life.

SCIENTIFIC THINKING.

"Now let us take the present state of affairs," continued Mr. D. Chamanlal. "In 1921, the wave of non-co-operation spread across Bombay. You left your schools and colleges. You simply followed the mass movement All big movements have been of the type of sheep blindly following the shepherd. Now I want you to condemn that attitude of mind. We went on for 7 years with our non-co-operation and then we found that we had reached a climax. Then you got the communal shepherd to lead you. Some of you followed him. If you had adopted revolutionists' standpoint of view, you would have certainly been better off than you are to-day. The present duty that you can do to your country is to refuse to be led by others. The fault in the present political movement is that there has been no scientific thinking in it. You must try to develop a faculty of examining things. You must not accept things as they are."

NO RELIGION IN DANGER.

The speaker then referred to the examples of England and Russia. In those countries, he said, the masses did not blindly follow their leaders. They went on with scientific manners. In Great Britain they had a great Trades Union movement. Even the late general strike would have been a success but it failed owing to the failure of leadership. The speaker contended that Hindus complained against their proselytisation by Mahomedans but not a man had raised his voice against the proselytisation by Christians. The mistake lay in the fact that they had followed parrot-cries of their leaders. They had never stopped to think for themselves. Mr. D. Chamanlal challenged the communal leaders to show in what particular manners Hinduism or Mahomedanism was in danger. He maintained that in 99 per cent. of activities, Hindus and Muslims were on a common ground. The creation of communal strife was a profession of leaders who wanted to live by their wits. It was up to the students whether they were going to be led away by false Gods or by true Gods, as Mr. Jinnah would put it. The speaker then made a passing reference to the communal majority in certain provinces, which the Mahomedan leaders were crying for. It was again, he said, all a cry for leadership. He was sorry to see that communalism was running amock at the expense of nationalism. He wanted the organisation of the communities to bring better living and comforts for their members.

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Dwelling upon the economic situation of India, the speaker most significantly remarked that even the souls of poor people were tied to the chariot-wheels of currency on the one hand and the vested interests of the zemindars on the other. When students left their colleges, unfortunately they had to become a marktable commodity. Masses in India were wanderers. They had no country to claim as their own in the real sense of the term. He was told that average income of a worker's family in Bombay was only Rs. 30. They knew it very well that it would require Rs. 35 at least to stable a horse. That was, indeed, leading to national suicide.

NOT COMMUNALISM BUT HUNGER.

Coming to the political system in India, the speaker maintained that the British did not want to leave India simply because India was a great reservoir of raw materials and a great dumping ground for British trade. Lord Birkenhead would not be desirous of planting the Union Jack on the barren lands of Sahara. Then again the political domination over India wold not have lasted even for 10 days, had it not been for the huge British army that had been maintained at India's cost. Every penny of the increase in taxation was going towards the maintenance of the army. The main question facing them was not at all communalism but hunger and unemployment.

A vote of thanks to the speaker and the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

PRINCES LEAVE FOR ENGLAND

LONDON, May 6.

Madrid.—The Prince of Wales and Prince George have left for England. The Queen Mother travelled in the same train en route to San Sebastian. The Princes were seen off at the station by the Royal Family, Primo de Rivera, civil and military authorities, British Ambassador and many members of the British Colony.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO ENTER PANDIT MALAVIYA'S ROOM

SENSATION IN BENARES

BENARES, May 5.

An alleged attempt by two unknown Muslims to enter the rooms of Pandit Malaviya by force has created much sensation here. It is stated that these two men went to Malaviyali's residence on May 1st at 1 p.m. and told the man at the gate that they wanted to see Malaviyaji and discuss with him on Sudi and Sanagathan. They were told that Panditji was taking rest then. The moslems tried to enter by force but the man pushed them back and afterwards they went away. Nothing in detail is known.—Free Press.

QUIET RESTORED IN LAHORE

(Continued from page 9.)

the Panjab as well as from Lahore itself for the bills has been indefinitely postponed.—A. P.

TROUBLE IN DACCA

DACCA, May 5.

A Hindu procession in connection with the Shivaji ter-centenary celebrations is alleged to have been charged by a Muslim crowd with lathis, owing, it is said, to the Hindu having played music before a mosque, contrary to the terms of the license. Police pickets have been posttd all over the town.—A. P.

MAGISTRATE DECLARES SEC. 144.

AMRITSAR, May 5.

Owing to the communal riots in Lahore yesterday and to-day the atmosphere in Amritsar is electric. The local authorities are taking the necessary precautions. A squadron of military forces and a posse of police headed by the District Magistrate and some other officers paraded the city streets this morning, while the different Mohallas are well-guarded by the police. Though there appears to be no danger of a communal outbreak in Amritsar, yet the District Magistrate has forbidden any processions or meetings of Mahommedans or Hindus who might contemplate any such demonstrations in sympathy with those dead or wounded in Lahore, by proclaiming an order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code. Some residents of Amritsar who had proceeded to Lahore are alleged to have been assaulted there in yesterday's riots, and have arrived here wounded. Everything is quiet here at the moment. More troops have been requisitioned to guard against any tronble. —A. P.

SIKHS ARRESTED.

10 PERSONS DIE OF INJURIES.

LAHORE, May 6.

Some Sikhs carrying kirpans were arrested yesterday and a batch of sixty men were arrested in Anarkali.

The police searched the offices of "Inqualab," a Muslim daily and Gurudutt Bhavan.

About ten died in the hospital from the injuries received during the riots and 220 persons are being treated in Mayo Hospital.

Further reports state that the shops of Bhagvan Singh, the American Watch Company and Jhellum House were looted. A Sikh woman who was reported missing yesterday with her nine-month old baby has been found.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Mr. Amerson and Mr. Langley made a round of the city.—Free Press.

MAGISTRATE'S FURTHER ORDERS.

GOVERNOR TOURS AFFECTED AREA

LAHORE, May 5.

Orders have been promulgated by Mr. Emerson, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, to-day. The first order says that bodies of persons killed in the riots shall not be taken out in a procession unless notice has been given to the officers in charge of the Kotwali, Lahore, two hours previous to the taking out of the procession, and that this will remain in force unless previously cancelled, until the 20th May, 1927.

His Excellency the Governor toured the affected area this morning, and later, visited the injured in Mayo Hospital. His Excellency also paid a second visit to the City Kotwali.

The situation is slowly improving, and precautions are being maintained.—A.P.

SURAT CITY QUIET.

LEADERS ISSUE MANIFESTO.

SURAT, May 5.

Although quiet has been restored after the Hindu-Muslim rioting at Barapuri Bhagol in the city, tense excitement prevails among both the communities. The Arya Samaj are organising another pro- leaders of the local Hindu Sabha and the cession, for which they have applied for permission to the District Magistrate.

As a result of the Conference of the leaders of both communities held at the Collector's office, a joint manifesto over the signatures of Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, M.L.C., Dr. M. K. Dixit, M.L.C., President of the City Municipality, and Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ali Baksh, and others has been issued, advising the citizens of Surat to maintain peace and order.

No arrests have yet been made in connection with the riot.—A.P.

MASS INOCULATION.

EFFECTIVE WAY TO RID CITY OF CHOLERA

CALCUTTA, May 6.

An appeal to the medical men in the city to rid the city of cholera by mass inoculation was made by Dr. Bentley, Director of Public Health, in the course of his speech to a large number of medical men at the Town Hall. Sir Nilratn Sarkar presided.

Dr. Bentley pointed out at the outset how inoculation had proved effective in Europe, especially in Germany, Russia and other countries and how Japan had succeeded in driving out cholera. He said for some years past they had made experiments in the moffussils in Bengal and the result was encouraging. Calcutta, though the centre of the epidimic, was laggnig behind in this respect.—Free Press.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK

MR. B. CHAKRAVARTY'S INTERVIEW

CALCUTTA, May 6.

"The Statesman" learns that a statement of the affairs of the Bengal National Bank is in preparation. It was so long delayed because papers concerning the Bank affairs were locked away and it was only on Wednesday that the papers were available to the Directors for perusal and study the essentials before a formal statement could be issued to the public. The complete statement is expected to be available to-day.

It is believed in certain quarters, however, that the statement is ready and has been sent to the auditors for checking on behalf of the Imperial Bank of India.

The Hon. Mr. Chakravarty, interviewed by a representative of "The Statesman", said he had now no connection with the Bank and he was not in a position to make any comment on the failure of the Bank He added it was his wish, that the concern should be resuscitated.—Free Press.

CHARGE AGAINST EDITOR AND PRINTER.

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Dr. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy and Mr. Samarendranath Roy, Editor and Printer respectively of "Nayak", a daily vernacular Congress organ, are placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused were arrested and subsequently released on bail. They were charged under section 124 A of I.P.C. for publishing an article entitled "Sabhas or Barvo" in its issue of January 24 and for some of the paragraphs which appeared in its issue of February 8th.

It was alleged that the articles in question were written to the effect that Government helped in creating Hindu-Muslim differences and that they felt happy at it and their activities were such as to widen the gulf.

After six prosecution witnesses were examined two separate charges of sedition were framed against both accused who pleaded not guilty to charges.

The case has been adjourned to 27th inst.—Free Press.

ECONOMIC ORGANISATION WITHIN LEAGUE

LONDON, May 6.

Geneva.—In the Economic Conference to-day Mr. Jonhaux, Secretary General, French Labour Confederation, submitted a resolution proposing the establishment of an autonomous economic organisation within the League of Nations consisting of an Advisory Conference appointed by Government to meet at least once every three years and also the establishment of an international economic Council of eighteen members, twelve of whom are to be designated by the Council of the League and six by the International Labour Office —Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CROP TIE

LONDON, May 5.

Copenhagen.—Denmark, by winning the first three matches in the first round of the Davis Cup tie against Holland, earns the right to meet the winner of the Britain-Sweden matches in the second round.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, May 6.

Geneva.—In consequence of the modification of police measures for the protection of Russian delegates the incident is now considered closed.—Reuter.

DULEEPSINGH MAKES A CENTURY

COUNTY CRICKET SCORES

LONDON, May 5.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the county cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Notts versus Essex at Nottingham: Essex 253. Notts 185. Whysall 51, Lilley 61. Nichols 5 for 65. Essex 210 for three. Oconnor 101 not out.

Kent versus Worcestershire at Folkestone: Worcester 236. Kent 504. Chapman 158, Ames 90, Wright 60. Worcester 137 for six.

Oxford University versus Lancashire at Oxford: Oxford 244. Lancashire 376. Hallows 100, Watson 92, Greestock four for 87. Oyford 58 for one.

Cambridge University versus Yorkshire at Camtbridge: Yorkshire 382. Cambridge 367 for 9. Dawson 68, Morgan 56. Dulleep Singhji 101.

Surrey versus the M. C. C. at Lord's: Surrey 326. M.C.C. 458. Hearne 112, Hendren 136, M. Lyon 88. Surrey 28 for one.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD'S BANTAM WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

BALDOCK BEATS ARCHIE BELL

LONDON, May 6.

London.—In weighing this afternoon for to-night's 15-round boxing contest at Albert Hall for the World's Bantam weight championship. Teddy Baldock, London, weighed 8 stones 5 lbs. 11 ounces and Archie Bell, America, weighed 8 stones 5 lbs. and one-and-a-half ounces. Both are announced to be very fit and very confident of victory.

(Later).—In the Boxing contest at the Albert Hall for the World's Bantam Weight Championship Teddy Baldock beat Archie Bell on points.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF BOUT.

It was a splendid fight throughout both showing great cleverness in attack and defence. Baldock, fighting in the orthodox style, sent in beautiful straight lefts, and followed with flashing rights to the head. He varied his attack with right leads to the head and the body. Bell did well with blows to the stomach and hooks, but at the end of half a dozen rounds the Englishman was ahead on points. He continued to do other better than his opponent until the fourteenth round when the American attacked furiously and bombarded. Baldock with lefts and rights. The latter however made good use of the ring swayed and ducked skilfully, and survived they onslaughts. In the last round Bell rushed in and tried very hard to batter down his opponent's defence, but Baldock fought back magnificently, the glorious struggle ending amid an amazing scene of excitement.—Reuter's Special.

NO TAX CAMPAIGN IN ALIBAG

(Continued from previous page).

or added to the list of members of the Executive Committee were not suggested by me. But the two groups made suggestions and counter suggestions.

"In the circumstances, I have decided that the matter should be considered by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee and a decision be arrived at."

Mr. Iyengar is leaving to-night for Poona to carry out the remaining part of his Maharashtra tour and will be back in Bombay on the 12th instant.—Free Press.

THREAT OF FORFEITING DEFAULTER'S LANDS?

TACTICS OF REVENUE AUTHORITIES

ALIBAG, May 6.

The Dharavada Nivaran Committee has been informed that the movement not to pay the increased assessment is receiving support from all classes of ryots all over the coast.

The revenue authorities have, it seems, adopted new tactics and a circular has been circulated to the talatis to warn the people that Government have decided to forfeit the defaulters' lands and thus recover the increased assessment without the actual use of compulsary process.

The Committee has issued a circular explaining that under the Land Revenue Law, sudden forefeiture of land is illegal and that fifteen days' notice has to be given.—Free Press.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

PURCHASING STERLING BY PRIVATE TENDER.

"FINANCIAL TIMES" COMMENTS.

LONDON, May 6.

In an editorial article on the non-success of the experiment of purchasing sterling in India by private tender the "Financial Times," dealing with the probability or Sir Basil Blackett being compelled to resort to external borrowing in order to carry out his remittance programme, says there does not apppear to be any reason why in an emergency confronting him Mr. B. Blackett should not bring the gold standard reserve into an effective operation by the release of securities against the transfer and by the sale to the Indian branch of the corresponding amount of gold in the paper currency reserve. On the other hand should the sterling loan become unavoidable finally the journal generally agrees with the suggestion of reverting to the old practice of issuing India Bills or short-term Treasury bills on the London market repayable as and when the exchange position again permits of the Government remittances through the normal procedure.—Reuter's Special.

CHALLENGE TO WORKMEN.

Continued from previous page.

opened by Mr. Lloyd George who criticised the ambiguities in the Bill and opposed it on the grounds that it was unwise and inexpedient at present. He accused the Government of throwing discord into industry when the trade was beginning to recover.—Reuter.

LABOURITES' FIGHT IN COMMITTEE

LONDON, May 6.

The Labourites have determined to fight the Trade Union Bill in the Committee line by line and have notified a large number of amendments designed to make the measure nugatory. The Government itself proposes to bring the Employers' Associations and lock-outs within the scope of clause one dealing with illegal strikes. —Reuter.

MR THOMAS'S VIGOROUS ATTACK

LABOUR PARTY BENT ON FIGHTING THE BILL.

LONDON, May 5.

The Opposition side was wound up by Mr. J. H. Thomas whose vigorous attack on the Bill pleased the Labourites. He accused the Government of using their majority to try to cripple the workers' only bargaining power. He said that the Labour Party would fight the Bill, because it showed a class bias. If the Ministerialists believed that the Bill would deter the men from striking, he declared, they were in a fool's paradise. The Labourites stood four square against the Bill and the agitation would continue if the Bill was passed.

Mr. Inskip replying on behalf of Government, said that a single question that had emerged was whether the interests of the Trade Unions or the interests of the community was greater. No community could long survive which suffered from a stronger power than itself within its borders. He emphasised that the Bill had been drawn so that there must be no doubt of the legality of an ordinary industrial strike.

Closure was carried by 388 votes to 163 after which Mr. Clynes' motion for the rejection of the Bill was defeated by 336 votes to 171. The Bill was then read a second time. The Liberal votes were split, seven Liberals voting with the Government. The Conservatives and the Labourites voted strictly on party lines. The final stages of the debate were quite tranquil.—Reuter.

SECOND READING PASSED.

200 AMENDMENTS TABLED.

LONDON, May 6.

Rugby.—The second reading of the Trade Unions Bill was carried last night by a majority of 215. The Conservative Party voted solidly for the Bill and Labour against. The Liberals were divided 19 voting against and seven for. Sir John Simon abstained.

Opposition to measure will be continued during the remaining stages of Parliamentary discussion and 200 amendments have been tabled by the Labour Party. They are confessedly destructive and include amendments for the admission of every clause and every subsection of the Bill and will be forced to a division.

The Liberal attitude towards the Bill is that the principle having accepted amendment should aim at improving the measure. The committee stage of the bill opens on Wednesday.—B. O. W.

WHEN IS STRIKE ILLEGAL?

CHIEF CLAUSE IN T U BILL

LONDON, May 6.

Chief among the clauses in the Trade Unions Bill is one declaring a strike illegal if it has any object besides furtherance of the trade dispute within the industry in which the strikers are engaged, and is designed, or calculated, to coerce Government directly or by inflicting hardship on the community. It further forbids application of any sums in furtherance of such a strike. An addendum to same clause proclaims as illegal lock-outs on similar terms.—Reuter.

DR PARANJPYE IN LONDON.

MENTIONS DRAWBACKS OF DIARCHY.

INDIA AGAINST DESPATCHING TROOPS TO CHINA

"There is a distinct change of attitude seen in the present Indian Legislative Councils," said Dr. Paranjpye, who has arrived in London from India to take up the post of Member of the India Council to which he has been appointed, to a representatives of the Indian News Service in Mail week.

"The Muslim offer to the Hindu for a generous settlement of the communal troubles is a sure sign of the realisation that communal rivalry is bad for the progress of India. The terms, however, have to be closely gone into by the Hindu leaders," said Dr. Paranjpye.

"The former idea that it was necessary for patriotic Indians to oppose Ministers because they formed part of the Government has now been realised to be a mistake, and the local provincial Councils are getting that spirit of unity of feeling with their Ministers which is an essential part of the modern machinery of government.

"Of course the Ministers are suffering from the disabilities of dyarchy, because they are not able even to discuss matters relating to the reserved subjects with their followers.

"In Bombay the partie now supporting Ministers know that they must vote with them, and lately we have had the pleasure of having the Swarajists also in the Government lobby, a fact showing that they are realising the futility of the old policy of indiscriminate opposition.

"There is absolute unanimity of feeling throughout India against the use of Indian troops for putting down Chinese Nationalist movements. I have rarely found so much unity of feeling on other points."

ENGLAND AND WAR DEBTS.

U. S. EXPLAINS

LONDON, May 5.

Mr. Kellogg, however, has made a lengthy statement in which he says while the Treasury does not desire a controversy with Britain, it deems it its duty in view of the British Note to present facts and explain differences. There follows a statement by Mr. Mellon who says that in his communication to Mr. Hibbon, Britain was only mentioned as accidental to the general thesis. He adds that figures in the British Note are parently used in a technical accounting sence and this is the real cause of the apapparent disagreement. As regards facts, he declares that the British Government now officially confirms the principal point made by Mr. Mellon in his letter to Mr. Hibben, namely, that beginning on 1st September 1928 assuming that the French debt agreement is ratified, it will receive from its own debtors and from Germany sums to the United States Government.—Reuter.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS HAVOC

LONDON, May 5.

New Orleans.—Heavy rains are adding to the misery of a quarter million people who have been rendered homeless by floods while over 45,000 inhabitants in the Northern and Central parishes of Louisiana are threatened with eviction of their homes by the formation of a great lake there. Owing to breaches in levees nearly half a million acres of rich cotton and sugar lands have been flooded. Three million acres have been flooded in Louisiana alone.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA RAJKUMARI CASE

CALCUTTA, May 5

The Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day resumed hearing of the case in which Padam Prasad was prosecuted on a charge of selling a Nepali girl, Raj Kumari Maya, to Hiralal Agarlala, for immoral purposes. Bishnu Kumari a nurse employed by Hiralal to look after the children of Tej Kumari, the first wife of Hiralal, examined, stated that Padam Prasad brought Rajkumari to Hiralal's house. There was a quarrel between Padam Prasad and Hiralal over the price to be paid for Raj Kumari. Padam Prasad threatened Hiralal that if he was not paid Rs. 1,300 he would take back Rajkumari with him. Hiralal paid that amount to Padam Prasad in her presence.

Two other witnessed corroborated Bishnu Kumari, after which the case was adjourned.—A.P.

A HANKOW APPOINTMENT

LONDON, May 5.

Much interest has been aroused by the appointment of Mr. Harold Porter, Consul-General at Harbin to Hankow where in 1925 by forcibly resisting a mob attack, he is considered to have saved the British Concession and the community.—Reuter.

PURDAH—THE MAIN OBSTACLE

MR. SHAIKH ON WOMEN'S EDUCATION

SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR MUSLIMS UNHEALTHY

Following are extracts from the lengthy address delivered by Mr. M. K. Shaik as president of the Konkan Muslim Educational Conference which held its sessions at Belgaum on the 29th and 30th:

The achievements of the Muslims in the field of literature, science and art are well known. The famous Universities of Bagdad and Cordova attracted students from the different parts of Europe, Asia and Africa and won the admiration of all. But no community can live on its past which should however, serve as a source of inspiration. If only we turn the searchlight inwards we will find that we are the cause of our present deplorable condition.

THE CHIEF NEEDS.

Our chief need is the establishment of hostels and the provision of scholarships. As the Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayaulla told his audience at Bhiwandi this month, we should not spend money on opening denominational schools unless that course be absolutely necessary. We cannot afford at present at any rate the luxury of constructing and running denominational institutions. I do not see why as rate payers, we shold not take advantage of the schools and colleges which are provided by the state with the rate-payers' money. Then there are schools and colleges run by private societies. These institutions are open to the boys of all classes and creeds. Our community is sadly lacking in the self-sacrifice displayed by the members of the Hindu community who agree in writing to serve those societies as workers, teachers and professors on a mere pittance just enough to maintain themselves and their families. Our graduates, I regret to say, refuse to serve in our institutions even on the market wage, demanding more pay than they would get as a start in Government service. Such being the state of affairs do you really think your efforts to establish denominational schools with your Poor resources and absence of spirit of self-sacrifice among your educated youths be crowned with success? We have also to take into account the paucity of educated men in our community who have the fitness and leisure to run such institutions.

EVIL POLICY DENOUNCED.

Another point which is worthy of serious consideration is whether it is a good policy to separate our boys from those of other communities. Both have to live together and work together throughout their life. Is such separation then at the very commencement of their scholastic career a good policy? Mahomedan boys are not inferior to Hindu boys in intelligence. But I do hold very strongly that the former are far behind the latter in the matter of application, perseverance and industry. Let not your boys lose the benefit of healthy emulation? Let them rub shoulders with other boys in cosmopolitan secondary schools and colleges while you provide for their religious education in your hostels, which afford peculiar facilities in that direction—facilities which are really absent in schools and colleges.

The Koran is, in the eyes of the Mussalmans the best code of ethics that exists in the world, which contains every thing that is needed for a Mahomedan youth to be a successful man in life, morally, educationally, physically, and spiritually. Learning of Koran not by rote but by translation and commentaries and of Islamic literature should be the main feature of the Muslim Hostel life. With the hostels and scholarships you can solve your educational problem to a great extent.

IMPORTANCE OF VERNACULARS.

I firmly believe that the knowledge of Urdu as a language in which religious books are available and which is the medium of understanding and brotherhood between the Muslim inhabitants living in different parts of India is absolutely necessary for our boys and girls. But I question the policy by which the local vernacular has been relegated to the position of a second and optional language. Those parents who want their boys to be educated in Urdu are welcome to do so. But how many parents really understand that their boys have become and are daily becoming ignorant of the local vernacular language which is essential for them in their daily life? Matters have been carried so far that even Mathematics is taught through Urdu. May I ask you as leaders of Muslim community to halt and consider whether harm is not being done to your community by neglecting the local vernaculars? Your boys will find it difficult to learn English through the medium of Urdu for want of facilities and your mere desire to have Anglo-Urdu schools established in every part of the country will not produce them.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

I now come to physical training. With the advent of self-government your boys along with the boys of other communities will have to get military training. The training has in fact already begun and you are displaying signs of being left behind even in that line in which your forefathers distinguished themselves. You must also have an eye on the Indian Navy which is goig to be organised. It is for the leaders to see that they get the right sort of education. I have great faith in the scout movement and I beg of you to see that your boys join it in large numbers. I would very strongly recommend that the Mahomedan boys should immediately take to sea-scouting as soon as it is available.

MAIN OBSTACLE FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

Now I would like to say a few words about women's education. Our holy prophet (May peace of God be on him!) has enjoined that education is incumbent both on men and women. Our apathy towards female education is therefore irreligious. Very little has been done by the leaders in that direction and our ladies are publicly condemning our attitude of neglect. I attribute this neglect to several causes. The main cause is that we fail to take the human element into account. We blame purdah system as the main obstacle to women's education. But should we wait until the purdah is torn to pieces? To discard the purdah we have to fight the orthodoxy and the improvement can only be slow. If we wait for that millienium, our progress in women's education will be indefinitely postponed. I do not see why we should not arrange for the education of our girls behind the purdah. Girls upto the age of 10 or 11 or even until they reach the age of puberty do not require purdah and if arrangements are made for imparting education to the girls without purdah upto that age and with purdah after that age, I do not think that the parents will refuse to send their girls to such institutions. Another great necessity is that such ladies must come forward and take up the lead in this matter who, by their personality, can infuse confidence in the minds of their parents. I am confident that if systematic efforts are made on the above lines, the question of education of our women will be solved to an appreciable extent.

I trust that you will in your deliberations devise a line of action to be followed during the next twelve months, so that you may be able to show your work, when the next Conference is held in Karnatak.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN.

The 50th birthday of his Highness the Aga Khan was celebrated last month. He represents two great historical families. Descended from the most beloved best revered daughter of the Great Prophet of Arabia, (peace be on him), he is the scion of one great historical family. In the veins of the Aga Khan run the sanctified blood of the line of Ali and Fatima, the royal blood of Persia, and the royal blood of the Fatimite Caliphs. His family migrated to India only in the last century owing to political vicissitudes. his grandfather Hassan Ali Shah (Aga Khan I) being the first settler in India who made Bombay his headquarters. Ever since the time of Imam Ismail, the Aga Khan's ancestors have been the spiritual heads of the millions of Ismaili Shias inhabiting Morocco, Syria, Persia, Khorasan, Afghanistan, Central Asia, Arabia and India. That is one point of view which makes the personality of the Aga Khan remarkable. His qualities of head and heart claim our first attention. Born in 1877 he succeeded to the spiritual throne of his great house in 1885 when only a child of eight. But the fostering care of his mother a daughter of the then ruling house of Persia, made the best arrangements for his education, and not only was he thoroughly instructed in religious and oriental lore but also received a sound European training, with the result that we have to-day in His Highness Sir Sultan Mahommed Shah one of the most cultured men that any country can boast of. The enlightening effect of a versatile and sound education were supplemented by extensive travelling.

Then comes yet another remarkable characteristic of the Aga Khan. Without diminishing in the least the active interest which he takes in the welfare of his spiritual wards he takes equally active interest in the larger Islamic questions and movements. His interest in the political advancement of the general Muslim community in India is too well-known to need comment. Then the Aga Khan's sympathies are not so narrow as to be confined to the Muslims alone. May he live long to continue the great work which he is doing! Amen!—"The Ismaili."

A Calcutta Message says:—The Titagur Sewage works which next to Dacca is the biggest sewage scheme in the province will be shortly opened. The scheme has involved an expenditure of 10 lakhs and 94 thousand rupees, Government paying one, third, and Jute Mill owners paying two-third:—Free Press

two-thirds:—Free Press.

A Dhanabad Message says:— "Principal Gidwani who came to collect funds for Premmaha Vidyalaya, Brindaban, addressed a public meeting at Jharia on national education. A sum of 5,000 rupees was collected":—Free Press.

Shortest Way to Swaraj

"CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition.

SEND OFF TO MR. G. D. BIRLA

THE MARWARIS OF BOMBAY PRESENTED MR. G. D. BIRLA WITH AN ADDRESS AT THE MARWADI VIDYALAYA HALL ON THURSDAY EVENING. LALA LAJPAT RAI IS SEEN STANDING IN THE CENTRE, WITH SHETHS GHANASHYAMDAS BIRLA AND BENI PRASADJI DALMIA, TO HIS LEFT AND RIGHT RESPECTIVELY. STANDON THE SIDE ARE SHETHS BALKISHENLAL PODDER, RAMESHWARDAS BIRLA AND BRIJMOHAN BIRLA.

A SCENE FROM SHIVAJI'S LIFE

A TABLEAU ARRANGED BY THE PRABHU BOYS AND GIRLS WHEN THEY GAVE A REPRESENTATION OF AN INCIDENT FROM SHIVAJI'S LIFE AT THE VANITA VISHRAM ON THE OCCASION OF THE TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

FOREST TRIBES OF SURAT DISTRICT.

PURIFICATION WORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, May 3.

The fifth Raniparaj Parishad (Conference of the forest tribes of Surat and Navsari Districts and of Vansda, Dharampur, Rajpipla and other States) held at Khanpur, Taluka Vyara in March last under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi, appointed a committee of Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, A. V. Thakkar and others, to inquire into the general condition of the forest tribes of Central and South Gujerat, with special reference to their grievances against Government servants, Sahukars and liquor sellers. The Committee drafted a set of questions bearing on their agriculture, water supply, land legislation, education grievances, manners and customs etc. and circulated it freely amongst the forest tribes. The Committee commenced its first tour on April 25th and travelled through Songadh, Vyara, Bardoli and Mahuva Talukas for full eight days. The Committee examined people from 67 villages taking down their statements and inter alia persuading as many as possible to give up drink habit. Women of these parts put on very heavy and ugly stone necklaces and other ornaments. They were persuaded to remove these. The result of these inquiries cannot be foretold at this stage, but it may not be improper to make a few general observations. For instance, the difference intellectual as well as financial, between an abstainer and a habitual drunkard and their families was too evident to be missed. So also the magic wrought by the Charkha in the cottages where it had found admission was too prominent to fail to convince even the confirmed sceptic. The Charkha has not only dismissed from the cottage drink, but also superstition and idleness and to some extent indebtedness and the fear of their exploiters.

RETROGRADE MEASURES.

The Committee could not fail to notice throughout the area traversed, the evil caused by the recent exemption given to forest tribes from the operation of the Baroda Compulsory Education Act and consequent reduction in a number of school boys and closing of a few schools. The Baroda States has also repealed the Act prohibiting alienation and mortgage of lands owned by forest tribes except under the special sanction of the Suba (Collector). Hardly any sane forester was found who approved of these two retrogade measures. Such a large amount of land has already passed into the hands of moneylenders and liquor sellers that with the repeal of the latter Act which remained in force for four years only, it would not be surprising to find all foresters becoming absolutely landless in course of next few years.

The next tour has been arranged through Chikhli, Bulsar and Pardi Talukas during this month.

PAPER PULP MANUFACTURE

A FACTORY CANNOT BE ESTABLISHED

The Government of Bombay have recently had under consideration the question of exploiting the bampoo forests of the Presidency for the manufacture of paper pulp chiefly with a view to organising, if possible, a scheme for the establishment of a paper pulp factory, either by direct action or through private enterprise. With this end in view they set on foot enquiries with different local officers regarding the annual yield of different species of bamboo in forest areas, possible sities for the establishment of a pulp factory, transport facilities, supply of labour, etc. They also consulted Mr. Raitt, the Officer-in Charge, Paper Pulp Section, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

The result shows that there is no possibility, of setting up a workable scheme in the near future. In the forest areas of the Northern Circle, the only place worth considering as a site for a factory is reported to be the Dangs (Surat) but here the difficulties in the way of transport, labour supply, etc., make the cost of production prohibitive, while sufficient bamboo-material to work a profitable concern is not available. In the Southern Circle Mr. Raitt visited the forest areas of Kanara and carefully investigated the possibilities of using the bamboo areas on the Kalanadi and Gangavalli rivers. His report goes to show that sufficient quantities of bamboo would not be available for some years to work any paper pulp factory in Kanara on profitable lines. In the rest of the Southern Circle and in the Central Circle there are no areas where the supply of bamboos is sufficient for a paper pulp factory.

COUNTERFEIT TIBETAN COINS.

FOUR NEPALIS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The Bengal C.I.D. have made a startling discovery of a Nepali den and recovered about ten thousand rupee worth counterfeit Tibetan coins and about fifteen thousand rupee worth of unfinished coins.

The police have seized all paraphernalia for the making of counterfeit coins and printing machine with blocks, camera and other implements for forging notes.

Three weeks ago on the border of Nepal two Nepalis were arrested for counterfeiting Tibetan coins. Acting on the information supplied by them the police got into touch with the Calcutta C.I.D. and traced the Calcutta factory.

It is alleged four Nepalis rented a house in the Raghunath Chatterjee Street in North Calcutta and represented themselves as tourists engaged in taking photographs of Bengal shrines.

The four of them named Vikram Newa Dhanakanchan, Tirthram Newa and Sanj Sankhanami Newa have been arrested and remanded into police custody.—Free Press.

KATHIAWAR PORTS.

(Continued from page .)

information goes, the British Indian Customs Inspectors have already been guilty of inconceivable excesses in demanding to see, —God knows under what law, treaty or authority,—the books of account of Kathiawar merchants in Kathiawar centres. But the most rigorous search, unjust and intolerable as it was, has not revealed any single case in which an unfair rebate or return of customs duties, contrary to the engagements subsisting between the British Indian Government and the States concerned, was found. And still accusations of this nature are being hurled by persons and bodies, from whom one would have expected greater restraint even if one could not expect greater toleration. But, be the outcome of this allegation and implication what it may, we are not concerned with it. Our concern is primarily with the need of multiplying the ports of India, so as to encourage the cheaper means of transport over as large an area as possible. And inasmuch as some States in Kathiawar have wakened up, at long last, to this great need of the country as a whole, and are doing their bit towards meeting that need, we see no reason why their action should not meet with that meed of praise it deserves.

DUTY ON SALT MANUFACTURED IN SIND.

In a Press Note issued last, October it was announced that rules had been issued remitting the duty imposed on salt manufactured in Sind when such salt was transported by sea from Karachi to Calcutta subject to certain conditions. The Government of India have now made it clear that though these rules were meant to apply to ships going direct from Karachi to Calcutta, there is no objection to their calling at intermediate ports, provided the hold has been sealed at Karachi.

The correspondent of the "Hindu", Madras, at Ootacamund understands that a bill will shortly be introduced in the Madras Legislative Council for the formation of a Madras Public Services Commission.—A.P.

(Continued From Column 6.)

bay on the 13th for the A.I.C.C. This is the present programme. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and Mr. D. V. Gokhale are going to accompany him in his tour. Poona has whole-heartedly blessed Mr. Iyengar's proposal and sincere efforts to bring about unity between Hindus and Muslims and among political parties.

POONA LETTER

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S VISIT

RESPONSIVIST CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 4.

During the two days that Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, President of the Conbress, was here, he had had a very busy day and along with him the public of Poona also. Early Monday morning, he arrived at Poona station from Bombay and he was fittingly received and garlanded on the platform. He then motored down to Mr. Kelkar's house where he was to put up. Monday afternoon he held private conferences with the local No-changers who told him that they wanted spread of Khaddar programme. However they were prepared to co-operate in the Council programme also, provided it was consistent. From his talk with them, Mr. Iyengar found that they were favourable to unity in the ranks of the Congress. As with the No-changers, he had long, free, open-hearted talk with district leaders of Responsive Co-operation Party who had been invited for the purpose from their places. The proposals of the Executive Committee were discussed in detail. He understood from the discussion the full meaning of what Maharashtrians advocate as provincial autonomy in political work. He seemed to be agreeable to it in the light of the widely varying circustances in every province. He laid great stress on unity and held that at any cost it must be brought about. Among those who attended the Responsivist Conference were Messrs. G. K. Chitale, A. V. Patoskar, M.L.C., L. M. Desphande, M.L.C., Shet Gulabchand Doshi, Rajwade, Lalit, L. B. Bhopatkar, D. V. Gokhale, D. V. Divekar, N. V. Gadgil and many others. The discussion was quite frank on both sides and Mr. Iyengar too was well-impressed.

In the afternoon, on Monday, he was present at the meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Bhopatkar, President, received him in suitable words, to which Mr. Iyengar replied and appealed for unity. The meeting adopted the proposals of the Executive Committee. And it voted some sums of money for propaganda for Prohibition, Land Revenue, Land Acquisition and such other nation-building activities. After his speech, Mr. Iyengar paid a visit to the Anath Vidyarthi Griha. He was exceedingly pleased with the conduct and the management of this charitable institution conducted so ably by Mr. V. G. Kelkar and donated Rs. 150 to it. On Tuesday, he visited the Kesari and Mahratta Office, the Marashtra Vyam Shala and Tilak Vidyalaya. The Vyam Shala he liked most and he said that that was the thing now wanted throughout India. He gave a sum of Rs. 100 to the gymnastic institution. In the afternoon, he was taken round Seva Sadan, Servants of India Society and the Indian Women's University. In the first two institutions, he was welcomed by Mr. G. K. Deodhar and in the third by Prof. Joshi, Patwardhan and Mydeo. He was astonished at the grand institution of Seva Sadan, with its extent, variety of instruction number of women taught, its management and so on with every feature of it. He wished that such activities were started in Bengal and Madras. In the Servants of India Society, he was shown round the Library. He was also shown the trophies obtained by Mr. Sastri and Mr. Gokhale kept in the Society. At the Indian Women's University too he was glad for the efficiency of the management. Every where he held a brief for physical exercise for women and he particularly enquired about the arrangements regarding that.

Duuring his Poona stay, he delivered two public speeches, one on Monday and the other on Tuesday. On the first day, he spoke about Nationalism under the Presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. It was the opening day of the Spring Lectures Series and with his speech, the series was well inaugurated. On Tuesday, it was the tercentenary of Shivaji's birthday. He spoke of Shivaji and what we moderns have to learn from him for the benefit of our politics. In both the speeches he praised Maharashtra profusely. He said next to Bengal, Maharashtra had roused India in the past. There was sacrifice, patriotism, faith and emotion combined with practical experience and instinct in Maharashtra. Mr. Kelkar also spoke briefly and described why the celebration of Shivaji's birth-day was a loving feature of the whole of India During past eight hundred years there was not a single instance in history like Shivaji of a foreign rule being overthrown and Swarajya established in its stead. On Tuesday night, he left for Bombay. From Bombay, he proceeds to Alibag where the movement of non-poyment of land revenue is going on. From there he returns to Bombay on Thursday and on Friday he stays there to see Lala Lajpat Rai and Birla who sail for England. And from Saturday morning his Maharashtra tour begins. He is to visit Satara, Karad, Wai, Panchgani, Mahabaleswar, Ratnagiri, Mahad Pen and some other places and is expected back in Bom-

(Continued in Column 5.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 6.

S S Ranpura, King, London.
S S Nippon, Enrico, Trieste.
S S Morocco, Wilson, Hull.
S S British Merchant, Henson, Abadan.
S S Castalia, Elder, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May 7.

S S Genoa Maru, Takahata, Kobe.
S S Dogra, Prison, Java.
S S Bellglade, Hall, Durban.
S S Rawalpindi, London.
S S Nagina, Fitt, Calicut.

LOADING.

Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.
S S Vita for Busreh.
S S Domala for London.
S S Ranpura for London.
S S Nippon for Trieste.
S S British Merchant for Abadan.

May 6.

S S Nippon: The Lloyd Triestino steamer Nippon arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Morocco: The J F Co.'s steamer Morocco arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

S S British Merchant: The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer British Merchant arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Castalia: The Grahams Trading Co.'s steamer Castlia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Genoa Maru: The N Y K steamer Genoa Maru will saill to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Dogra: The T M Co.'s steamer Dogra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java via Malabar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

S S Bellglade: The K N Co.'s steamer Bellglade, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with ballast.

S S Nagina: The P and O S N Co.'s steamer Nagina will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calicut with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Rawalpindi will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

May 6.

S S Rawalpindi for London: 5 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 2 bdlles carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 5 bales goat skins, 23 bales cow hides, 9 bales cow, calf hides, 3 bales sheep skins and 3 bales buffalo calf hides A L Tharia.

S S Massilia for Liverpool: 15 bales wool raw E D Sassoon and Co., 100 bales wool raw F F Campbell and Co., 54 bales wool raw N Latham and Co., 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 250 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 29 bales wool raw D Kundenmall, 7 bales wool raw R Virchand, 50 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai.

For Philadelphia: 25 bales and 128 cks goat skins Briskey asd Co.

For Marseilles: 1 case casings (guts) Union Casing Supplying Co., 5000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona: 2 cases dry casing (guts) and pipes (guts) Union Casing Supplying Co.

For Glasgow: 4400 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohamed.

S S Domala for Antwerp: 50 bales hemp G Mowjee, 114 bales hemp H Govindjee, 4000 cwt linseeds David Sassoon and Co., 1250 cwt groundnut oil cakes Tamboli and Co., 200 cwt mustardseed M Bhuta and Co., 440 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohamed 110 bales raw cotton N Raja Ram., 550 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros., 415 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 110 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Havre: 3003 cwt myrabollams C Jeevanlal and Co., 5005 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co., 11997 cwt groundnuts and 1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros., 200 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros., 4000 cwt linseeds E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd., 220 bales cotton H Laljee and Co.

For Hull: 6504 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co., 3000 cwt mustardseed Ralli Bros., 4000 cwt linseeds and 4000 cwt castor seeds D Sassoon and Co., 2000 cwt linseeds Volkart Bros., 2015 cwt myrabollams C Jeevanlal and Co.

For Ghent: 110 bales raw cotton B Cursondas and Co., 330 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co., 120 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 6.

S S Heinan Maru from Yokohama. Agents O S Kaisha:

From Tokyo: 40 cases cotton yarn, 30 cases dentifrice, 29 cases toys.

From Yokohama: 81 cases and 10 bales silk noil yarn, 20 cases Japan don peon.

From Nagoya: 21 cases porcelain insulator, 627 cases porcelain, 733 cases glassware, 33 cases cotton shirting.

From Yokuichi: 260 cases enamel ware.

From Osaka: 11 cases porcelain, 84 cases enamel ware, 181 cases and 807 bales cotton yarn, 14 cases porcelain ware, 7 cases cotton goods, 26 cases cotton piecegoods, 31 cases cotton drill, 8 cases pearl beads, 1535 cases glass ware, 16 cases tin mirrors, 8 cases spectacles, 211 bales grey shirting, 34 cases glass beads, 1505 cases glass bangles, 820 pieces timber.

From Kobe: 22 cases toys, 16 cks carbonizer, 60 bales cotton yarn, 12 bales matting, 17 cases bamboo ware, 10 cases tin ware, 10 cases porcelain, 34 cases cotton hoisery, 268 pieces timber, 25 cases cotton hoisery goods, 10 cases cyclets, 10 cases silk, 15 cases rubber goods, 13 cases glass ware, 22 cases straw matting, 30 cases cotton drill, 15 bags rice, 40 cases jussa noil yarn, 10 bales ising glass, 10 cases glass ware, 11 bales cotton shirting, 10 cases glass bangles.

From Moji: 25 bales cotton shirting, 75 bales cotton yarn.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

(MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, 6th April.

Steamers &/or month of Shipment Ports	Seed s 12 & 13 Cwts	Seeds of 13 of 14 Cwts	Seeds of 15 Cwts	Seeds 16 cwts & measure
Hull				
May	14	15	16	17
June/July				
August	13	14	15	16
London				
May/June	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6
Liverpool				
Marseilles				
May	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6
June/July	13	14	15	16
Antwerp				
May	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6
June/July	13	14	15	16
Rotterdam				
May	15	16	17	18
Hamburg				
June	13 6	14/6	15/6	16/6
July/Aug.	13	14	15	16
Havre				
May/June	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
Dunkirk				
May	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6
June/July				
August	13	14	15	16
Barcelona				
May	20/6	21/6	22/6	23/6
Genoa				
May	14	15	16	17
June	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6
July	12/6	13/6	14/6	15/6
Trieste				
Venice				cotton
May	14	14	15/6	16/6
New York				
May	18			

The market during the week has been steady and in the beginning of the week there was fair enquiry. The following business was done during the week:—

For Antwerp/Hamburg Rotterdam.

2000 tons for June at 12/6 and 15/6 anf 13 and 16.

1150 tons for July at 12/6 and 15/6.

For Antwerp

1000 tons for June/July at 13 and 16.

For Genoa/Naples

750 tons for May at 14 and 17.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

Karachi, May 3.

RAILWAL SHARES: The Sind lights have been a quiet market. In the Larkhanas there have been more offerings as the prices seemed to have reached highest at the present, while there are more buyers for Upper/Sinds with sellers reserved.

The news of the Buyers and Shippers Chamber submitting to Government a Memorial of Protest against the increased rate of unit of the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation and the Municipality having joined for the appointment of an independent Committee to consider the question has caused some nervousness among the share-holders. There have been more offerings with buyers holding out.

In Hyderabad Electrics some blocks were offered and readily absorbed at higher prices. At the present, we see no better investment than these shares.

Name of the Com.	Paid up value	Present value.
Sind Lights	100-0-0	153-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	150-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	87-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	80-0-0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	100-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	100-0-0
DEBENTURES.		
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	112-8-0
FLOUR MILLS.		
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	115-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

ONE MURDER A DAY!

MASKED BURMANS' DARE DEVILRY

RANGOON, May 6.

Two masked Burmans are reported to have been going about in Kyaukse district murdering people without apparently any reason except dare-devilry and challenge to law and order. A few days ago, an unfortunate woman Ma Yin of Paukkawi village went out to draw water from a monstery situated at the outskirts of the village and was slashed to death from behind by the two masked men. The incident was witnessed by the deceased's little son, who followed his mother. The boy was also chased, but he managed to escape and reported the matter to the villagers. It is said that they threaten to kill one human being daily.

Next day they entered the garden of Main Myaw and murdered a Madras watchman. The people in the district are terror-stricken. The police have taken up the matter and are hunting for the criminals. —Free Press.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

BENARES, May 6.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who has been advised by the Doctors to take rest in the Himalayas has not yet arrived at any decision.

Pandit Malaviya intends to attend the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay and if he decides to go to the Himalayas for rest he will go there only after going to Bombay.

Bath Shivaprasad Gupta will also be attending the All-India Congress Committee meeting.—Free Press.

PASSENGER'S DRY

THE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the All-India Passengers Day held on Wednesday evening at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall, under the Presidency of Mr. Meyer Nissim.

1. This public meeting urges that adequate facilities be afforded to passengers by steamship companies in providing.

(a) coasting steamers at convenient time for their arrival and departure.

(b) waiting sheds at embarkation points, sufficient boats etc. at fixed rates for carrying and leaving passengers.

(c) reduction of fares which have been raised exorbitantly during and since the war.

5. (a) This meeting regrets that the G. I. P. Railway has not yet reduced its Inter and 3rd class fares and it urges the administration to fix them on the basis of those charged either on the N. W. or E. I. Railways.

(b) While appreciating the move made by the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway to issue cheap "Holiday" return tickets for all classes from stations in Bombay to certain selected stations on the line during Xmas, Easter and Devali Holidays and while thanking the Agent G. I. P. Railway for granting the same concession during the Easter Holidays of this year, this meeting requests the Agents of both the railways to issue such tickets on other principal Indian holidays as well and extend the concession to all stations 50 miles distance apart.

(c) The meeting regrets to notice that the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways have not yet re-introduced the issue of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class return tickets at reduced rates on their Suburban Sections and accordingly requests the Agents of the Railways concerned immediately to afford this very much overdue relief to the suburban passengers.

(d) This meeting invites the attention of the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railway administrations to the concession granted by the E. I. Railway under which 1st, and, Inter and 3rd class "week-end" return tickets at fares varying from 1¼ to 1½ times the single journey fares according to distance are issued and prays that similar concession be introduced on their railways.

(e) This meeting approves of the method of issuing 1st, 2nd and Inter class "Ordinary" return tickets on the E. I. Railway at 1½ single journey fares available from 2 to 18 days according to distances varying from 25 to 750 miles and above and urges its introduction on the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways.

2. (a) This meeting puts on record the appreciation of the services of those members of the Assembly who protested during the 1927 Delhi Session against (a) the expenditure of nearly a crore of rupees in erecting a separate power house for the G. I. P. Railway at Kalyan and (b) against the refusal by the Railway Board to appoint an Indian on its Committee, as demanded by the representatives of the Indian Tax payers and congratulates these gentlemen on their action.

(b) This meeting is of opinion that the present constitution of the Railway Advisory Committee does not give any power to its members and fails to achieve the object with which such a Committee was organised. It therefore requests the Railway Board to amend the present constitution.

(c) This meeting appeals to the public to join the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association in a large number and also subscribe to the "Passengers' fund" organised to render legal aid to those who are in want of such assistance.

(d) It further appeals to the public spirited citizens of India to institute Passengers' Association in their cities for ventilating and removing the grievances of the travelling public.

3. This public meeting urges upon all Indian Railway Administrations the imperative need of providing their railway trains with strictly vegetarian Hindu food.

GROWING BRINJALS IN ENGLAND

AN INDIAN'S AMBITION

LONDON, May 5.

To grow brinjals in England is the ambition of the Managing Director of Mr. Veeraswamy's India Restaurant in Regent Street, the opening of a new floor of which was the occasion of a press luncheon.

Interviewed he described how at the end of 1926 he sheltered six destitute Indian agriculturists and established them on a farm in North London. They were learning the Western methods of cultivation with machinery and hoped soon to save enough to return to India and buy back lands and farm scientifically. The farm is destined to supply the restaurant with Indian vegetables and will also be a schooll for Indian agriculturists. The restaurant employees nearly a hundred Indians of all castes and creeds including a number of brilliant students who are financing their studies in the American fashion by acting as temporary waiters.—Reuter's Special.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BETTING

LONDON, May 5.

Wellington.—A statute prohibiting betting with a bookmaker was successfully invoked for the first time recently against a bookmaker named Whitta who was fined £400 sterling at the Christ Church. Magistrates have now inflicted fines ranging from three to twenty sterling on 24 pesons of all walks of life whose names were found in Whitta's books. It is anticipated that hundreds of further prosecutions will follow.—Reuter's Special.

COMMUNAL CONSCIOUSNESS

(Continued from page .)

such an enquiry, provided it was made by impartial men and conducted on fair and impartial lines. If an impartial enquiry was made, it would be found that the seeds of the present trouble were sown by those very people who advised such an enquiry to be made, and who were against the Non-Co operation Movement and the Hindu Muslim unity. The tree that they planted has outgrown and is possibly beyond their control. If they have sown the wind they should reap the whirlwind. The present situation was not of his (Lalaji's) making but of their making and had developed into a very ugly one indeed. If they read the history of India of the last five years, they would find how movements were started, section against section, which had grown into a big tree now.

ROOT CAUSE OF MISCHIEF.

He considered the present viceroy to have been sick of the present situation but he did not think the Government officials as a whole or the Anglo-Indian editors were sick of it. What was the situation, and in what way the Hindu Sabha was responsible for it, asked Lalaji? Are the Hindus to be blamed for organising themselves? All the world over, the various communities were organising themselves for a certain purpose. If it was perfectly legitimate for Khilafat workers to organise themselves for the world Islamic purpose, was it wrong for the Hindu Sabah to organise themselves for communal interests? But the word "communal" was very awful, and it stank in the nostrils of somebody, although the word "community" was used all over the world in different senses. There were community of workers, community of employers and community of employees but in India the word was misinterpreted because they had introduced religion into politics. Who brought religion into politics, asked Lalaji? Did Hindus bring religion into politics? Who nursed, cherished and brought about the present position. The Hindu leaders and the Hindu community, replied Lalaji, were opposed to the Sanghatnan Movement from its very start. But the Mohamedans wanted it at the suggestion of a third party. That was the root of the mischief. They knew it that in order to cover their own sins they laid before the people other causes which were absolutely superfluous. Lalaji again aked, "Who started the Shuddhi movement or proselytising movement first in India? Who encouraged it and by what means? Will they stop conversion by law that no Hindu is to be converted?" If so, on behalf of the Hindu Sabha he would welcome that law and he would be the first to advocate it. Personally, he knew that conversion in India had a political significance. What was the Christian movement in China, Japan Java and India? They were out to convert the whole world for a particular brand of Christianity. If Government guaranteed absolute neutrality to other religions of the world he failed to see why the Hindu Sabah should be prohibited to to do so? Was it equal justice? Why did they harp on Shuddhi movement alone? As long as there was one Christian missionary, as long as there was one Mohamedan Maulvi, Lalaji said, the Shuddhi movement would continue. Let them suppress it if they liked but they would have to suppress Christianity and Mahomedan movements as well

SUDDHI MOVEMENT COME TO STAY.

Who was all this time pampering the law of guardianship, asked Lalaji, and subverted it to suit their own purposes? The Shuddhi movement, he said, had come to stay in this land so far as there were Christianity and Mohmedan movement. If there were any unpleasant feature about it let the Government stop it, but he did not want fraud in the name of religion. He would tolerate no fraud. Dr. Paranjpye some time ago suggested the coversion cases should be registered. He would welcome this suggestion also, but he refused to believe that the Shuddhi or Sangathan movement were responsible for the present situation. The Hindu Sabha did not stand for aggressive religious movement. It only sanctioned what other communities were already doing. They had no prosetitising agency. They only said that if any one wanted to enter the fold of Hinduism nobody would stand in his way. The Sangathan movement meant organisation. The Hindus were organising themselves to stand for one common cause. Was there anything immoral or fraudulent in it?

During the martial law regime of the Punjab said Lalaji, one of the charges against Lala Harkishan Lal was of effecting Hindu-Muslim unity. Now if Hindus and Muslims fought it was a crime a if they were united, then again it was a crime! The enemies of India were playing with the destinies of a great nation and some day they would be sorry and rue the day. It is they who encourage the breach of law and not Indians. He advised all Indians to get rid of the mentality they had cultivated as a subject nation, of being small-minded and mean, for even if Swaraj were to come it would not be long before that mentality; for Swaraj wanted men of pure character, high men and imbused with the spirit of sacrifice. They must therefore all create character that would resist all inducements of those who did not want to give Indians Swaraj. The situation in India was very grave as it was fraught with communal troubles, family troubles and provincial troubles. It was no use to be hysterical or panicky but to stand firm on truth and pripeople, and he was sure they would win. It might be that victory would not come soon, but it would come eventually.

STAND ON FIRM ROCK OF JUSTICE.

Continuing Lalaji said: Do not tolerate outrage on women, do not put up with injutice or insult, but be brave order to cultivate non-violence." If they stood on the firm rock of justice, truth and right he assured his countrymen that the communal dissension which he considered as a natural process of communal consciousness would vanish ultimately amelioration. He did not blame Mohamedans for itas it was a natural result of political consciousness, but he advised both Hindus and Mohamedans to take certain risks and try certain experiments and not be carried away by the editorial articles of Anglo-Indian newspapers.

Concluding Lalaji said "My parting advice to my countrymen is: keep your heads cool, bring balanced judgment in the affairs of the country, take a broad view and see that the nations are not made or unmade in a few days, that there are world forces and economic forces which require clear and well balanced judgment and therefore do not go by catch words but go firmly and tactfully with human sympathy for one another and Swaraj will be yours."

Mr. Jayaker proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Lalaji which was carried with acclamation.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Bangalore message says:—"Two Christians, Yesudas and Sakhamma, of Nanjangud were given Suddhi and converted to Hinduism."—Free Press.

In the Bangalore matricide case, it is understood an appeal will be filed before the Privy Council on behalf of Hugonin. An order staying the execution of the death sentence passed by the Madras High Court has been obtained from Government.—Free Press.

The Bellary correspondent of "The Madras Mail" reports that an irrigation dispute between the British subjects and the subjects of the Nizam has risen in that district. Owing to a scarcity of water in the Thungbhadra, the British subjects had put up a temprrary dam and the State subjects it is said defied the Collector's orders.—Free Press.

A Kumbakonam report says that police aid had to be requisitioned at wedding between a Christian Head-Mistress of a local school and a Brahmin bill collector.—Free Press.

"Government are riding rough-shod over us. Lord Birkenhead's speech reminds us of the street gypsy doing jugglery," said Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, presiding over a Congress meeting on Thursday evening at the Gokhale Hall, Madras.—Free Press.

In the Allahabad High Court Justices Messrs. Iqbal Ahmad and Hendall in disposing of an appeal made some observations on the pleaders being employed as arbitrators, and said that the practice of employing pleaders as arbitrators, who themselves have been appearing in Court as counsel for parties and paying them special fees for doing so was very objectionable practice. —Free Press.

At the Calcutta High Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Gregory the suit brought by Mr. Narendranath Seit against the Calcutta Corporation was settled. The Chief Engineer on behalf of the Corporation expressed regret, which was accepted and the suit was withdrawn. The Corporation has to pay Mr. Seit Rs. 1,750 as costs of the suit.—Free Press.

"The Englishman," Calcutta, understands that the report of the Pearson Committee appointed to enquire into the state of discipline among the staff and inmates of the Bengal Jails, contains recommendations on the elimination of corruption and malpractices, closing the channels of communication between prisoners and the outsiers, employment of prisoners as jail officers, etc.—Free Press.

Over four thousand workers of Bangalore Binny Mills downed tools on Thursday morning due to leave and other grievances. They allege that the management is hostile and have issued a statement stating that the men are disobedient. The situation is quiet and the lock-out continues. The strikes are meeting to-night under the auspices of the local Labour Union.—Free Press.

All hopes of early settlement in the Burma Oil Company (Madras) lock-out now seem to be lost as it is known that the manager of the Company had definitely refused the minimum demands of the men yesterday, which included reinstatement of 120 men and restoration of the wages of twenty others whose wages had been reduced. As a sequel the dispute is likely to extend to two of the important branches of the Company outside Madras.—Free Press.

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INDIANS' GATHERING IN LONDON

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME

RECITATION OF RIGVEDA HYMNS.

The London Correspondent of "The Hindu" writes—

Two thousand people gathered at our principal musical centre, Queen's Hall, London, for the sixteenth annual concert of Barclay's Bank Musical Society, which consists of a full orchestra and a male voice choir of nearly a hundred voices. A miscellaneous programme was rendered, but the chief feature consisted of Four Choral Hymns from the Rig Veda, which have been set to music by Gustave Holst. The best known work of this composer is the "Hymn of Jesus."

With regard to the musical setting of the Rig Veda Hymns sung at Queeen's Hall, the aim of the composer has been to emphasize their character and animating spirit by the employment of intervals and harmonic and instrumental combinations suggestive of their far-away period and conditions. Solo parts were taken by Mr. Trefor Jones (tenor) and Mr. Wallace Leppard (baritone), the choruses being given with excellent rhythm by the choir, conducted by Mr. Herbert Pierce.

The Hymn to Agni was thus rendered in English:

Solo Voice.—I praise three, O Agni, Lord of the Hearthstone, Priest of sacrifice, Bringer of wealth, Great Herald of gods.

Chorus.—Agni, thou art worthy of praise, praise from the living as from seers of old. Thou bringest here the Gods.

Solo Voice.—Thou dost enfold the sacrifice on every side—Verily it goeth up to the Gods.

Chorus.—Herald, wise, far-seeing, truthful, loud-praised—God! Draw nigh with the Gods.

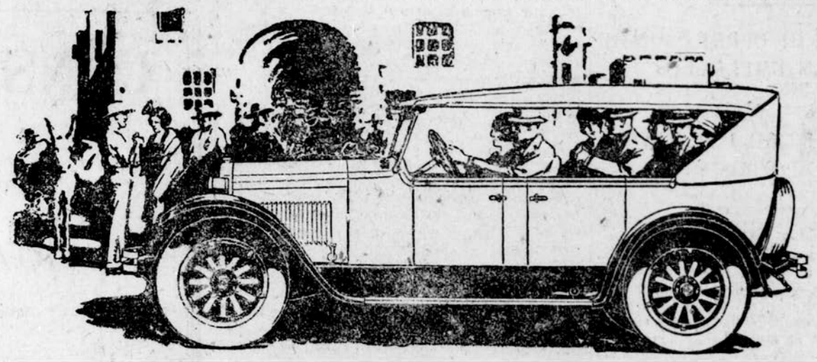
Solo Voice.—Let us come to thee as a son cometh to his father. Dwell with us for our welfare.

Chorus.—Rising, swelling, glowing Conqueror of darkness, Ruler of sacrifice, Guardian of law—O Agni! Day after day we come, bringing thee adoration.

The words gave full scope, both to voice and instrument, for some very striking musical effects. How these would have appealed to an Indian audience I cannot say, but the rendering aroused much enthusiasm at Queen's Hall.

The second and third Hymns were addressed respectively to Soma and Manas following which came the Hymn to Indra, worded thus:

Who is he of lofty power,
Guardian of the Gods?
Who supports the heavens alone?
He O men is Indra!
When the mountains shake with fear,
When the earth is quaking,
Who is he that holds all fast?
He O men is Indra!
When the dragon of drought had seized the clouds and rain,
Like to kine he gathered them to his cave.
Who was the hero that heard our prayers!
Who was the warrior thunderarmed!
He O men is Indra!
Who rushed to the battlefield wrathfully!
Who with fierce resistless might charged the foe?
Who was he who smote the fiend down to earth?
Who with one blow slew him?
He O men is Indra!
Who released the captive clouds,
Gave the dry land showers,
Made the rivers freely flow?
He O men is Indra!
Who is he, the gen'rous one.
Who to those that worship
Giveth strength and victory?
He O men is Indra!
Who is he whose name we call in the fight?
Who doth make his worshippers conquerors?
He the Bull, the Mighty One,
Fierce and true, the Thunder-arm'd
Lord of heaven and chief of Gods,
He O men is Indra!



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Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan

My Father Haji Ahmed have come down all the way to Bombay from our Native Country for treatment of Piles. The unanimous recommendation of the Doctors whom he consulted was injection and operation, but my brother did not approve of any such treatment having meantime learnt through advertisements about the arrival of the world-renowned Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan Saheb, Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay No. 4. I took my brother to him; after a thorough examination Hakim Saheb undertook to cure my brother within a maximum period of twelve days. Even though our hearts were not at ease over this assurance, we commenced the treatment putting our faith in God Almighty. By the grace of God Hakim Saheb's treatment had the miraculous effect, the flow of blood being stopped within three days and the piles falling off within ten days.

It was a complete cure. Ever since then our faith in the efficacy of Hakim Saheb's treatment is so throughly established that we have been confidently and successfully placing cases of all sorts of ailments, of friends and relatives, under his treatmen

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A WARNING.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It has been brought to our noti that a number of unscrupulous people are going about in different parts of India and Burma, specially in places with large Buddhist populations, collecting money in aid of the Building Fund of Anuruddha College, in Nawalapitiya, C. P., Ceylon. I wish to warn all against such activities, as no one has been authorised to collect any money in India or in Burma for this Building Fund.

Our activities are just now confined in Ceylon, and it is a part of our programme to appeal to the generous ladies and gentlemen in India and in Burma, for help. But so far no one has been authorised to collect any money outside Ceylon.

Any contributions—large or small—should be sent direct. It will be gratefully acknowledged and devoted to the education of Buddhist children. Accounts of such gifts are published from time to time.

Will the other papers-English and vernacular-warn the public against dealing with dishonest people who go about without authority trying to collect monies for Anuruddha College Building Fund? Yours etc.

A. N. BHOSE,
Principal, Anuruddha College.

Anuruddha College,
Nawalapitiya, C. P.,
Ceylon, April 29.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

CONTROL OVER EMPLOYERS NEEDED

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala in the course of a communication to the press states.—The Workmen's Compensation Act which has been considered to be a boon conferred upon the poor working population is not as effective a boon as it is supposed to be, for the reason that under the present system there is not sufficient control of Government exercised over the employers and the men are so illiterate and un-organised that it has become practically impossible to secure proper and sufficient compensation for the men in case of accidents. When the existing regulation was not passed, the employers practised phylanthropy and helped the workers by some sort of payment and granting leave, but at present the necessity to immediately report and the period of time during which a man must be in the hospital and securing of the necessary certificate and sundry other questions involved, make it so difficult for the workmen to secure their right. I have heard in most cases people complaining that the old days were better than the present system.

VICTORIA FARES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now a month since the new scale of reduced Victoria fares was announced by the Commissioner of Police, but the Victoria-walla continue to charge the same rates as before and when told about the new scale they plead utter ignorance of the same and even contradict those passengers who draw their attention to the announcement. They argue that had such a scale come into force they would have been the first to be provided with a new table of fares for exhibiting the same on their garries whereas the old scale is still allowed to appear there. Very often disputes take place between the victoria drivers and their passengers on this head.

May I therefore, request the Police Commissioner through the medium of your valued journal to bring the fact of the reduction forcibly to the notice of our Jehus and lose no time in providing them with the new, tables of fares. This is particularly desirable in the interest of passengers who come to Bombay by rail and sea, and who are fleeced as before on the strength of the old scale still appearing on the carriages. Yours etc.

R. B. P.

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Here is the way to enjoy peaceful sleep from which you will wake refreshed and invigorated.

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A DREADFUL RECORD

EXPOSURE OF OPPRESSION OF INDIAN EMPLOYEES

WAGES HELD FOR TWO MONTHS

India is a land of some 750,000 villages, and agriculture is its chief occupation. It used to be a land of village industries, and the beauty of its silk work, its shawls, its carving, and gold, silver and brass work is renowned throughout the world. One of the "blessings" of British rule is the decline of village industries and the starting of the factory system, introduced chiefly into the few great towns. But Indians have never taken kindly to our intensified industrialism. They are villagers and agriculturists at heart, and will as a rule only work in the factory or mine when there is no work for them in the fields. Writes Major Graham Pole in "Lansbury's Labour weekly."

The factory system in India, for the introduction of which we are responsible, leaves much to be desired. As far as the workers are concerned we do not give them the benefit of our experience in this country, but leave them to fight their way up from the state where our factory workers were a century ago. Their housing conditions are frequently not fit for any animal to live in—and I speak with some feeling after having contracted fever in inspecting some of the Bombay mill and dock workers' chawls.

Wages in the factories are usually paid monthly, but not at the end of the month but about the middle of the month following. A Weekly Payment Bill was introduced into the Indian Legislative Assembly in February, 1926. Sir B. N. Mitra, the Government Minister for Industries and Labour, during the initial debate on that Bill, suggested that what was being aimed at was not so much that wages should be "paid weekly" as that they should be "paid quickly." In his view, and presumably in the view of the Government of India, as he merely acted as their spokesman, there was "no inordinate delay" in payment, and the "waiting period" was not "unnecessarily large." At the same time he admitted that "sporadic cases" had occurred in which payments had been "unduly delayed."

THE DOCUMENT.

The Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India, of which he is the head, however, issued in July, 1926, a circular letter to all local governments requesting them to express their views, after consulting "all the interests concerned," on the question of providing legislation for ensuring prompter payments of wages. The Government of Bombay asked its Labour Office to undertake this work, which it did. A summary of the replies received by them is published in the Labour Gazette (February, 1927, Vol. VI., No. 6), an official journal published monthly by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay. It throws a flood of light on the mentality of the employers and the nature of their interest in their workers.

The "Chamber of Comerce of Bombay" expresses the view that when wages are paid on a monthly basis there can be no "serious ground for complaint" if they are paid within fifteen days from the date on which they have been earned! The Ahmedabad Labour Union point out that, in the case of monthly paid workers, wages are paid fifteen to eighteen days after they are due, and in some cases after longer intervals. They further point out that in some cases advances are made by the employers against earnings actually due, and on these advances interest at rates varying up to one anna per rupee (one penny on a shilling and fourpence) is charged. No wonder they add: "Charging interest to labourers although wages are due is a great injustice."

The "European Textire Association," knowing the illiteracy and lack of organisation amongst their workers, suggest that no legislation should be introduced on this subject until the operatives by a majority from each mill agree to accept any change from the present monthly system. They point out that in the Bombay mills during 1926 the payments of wages were made from the 10th to the 15th of the month for the work of the previous month, and "it will therefore be seen" that so far as the textile industry is concerned there has not been "any unreasonable delay" in the payment of wages due. They fortify their argument with the plea that during the past few years there has been no strike "in order to obtain wages overdue."

And then they add that if any such "privileges" are to be given to the workers they should not be put forward until such time as the operatives are "sufficiently educated to appreciate that with all privileges there are corresponding duties and responsibilities."

They also urge that if the measure is introduced it should be confined in its operation to those establishments where the Factories Act applies (this would cut out practically all the smaller establishments where less than twenty are employed), and further, that the measures proposed should be "entirely in the form of recommendation and not legislation."

SOME FAIRER VIEWS.

The "Indian Merchants' Association of Karachi" admits that the present state of affairs "aggravates the economic difficulties of the Indian labourer who, if he once falls into the clutches of the moneylender, finds it almost impossible to extricate himself."

They think that it is advisable to make it obligatory on the employer to pay his workmen at the close of each period. The main reasons advanced against this legislation, they point out, are (1) the thriftlessness of the worker and (2) increased absenteeism after pay-day. One can only point out that the workers get very little on whihc to practise thrift—and they add that "it cannot be denied that most workmen devote their earnings entirely to the maintenance of their families." They are further of opinion that the danger of workmen keeping away from work is "really not so serious" as to warrant delay in payment of wages "which eventually becomes the cause of their ruin and misery.

The "Social Service League" thinks that the proposed legislation for the purpose of preventing undue delay in payment of wages to industrial workers is "quite necessary in view of the unsatisfactory condition of things obtaining at present in that respect." The delay in some cases they characterise as "simply scandalous." Such delay is unnecessary, they state, "but employers seem to think that it is easier thereby for them to have a hold on their employees." The withholding of wages leads, they observe, to the indebtedness of a large number of workmen, and also "to the habit of purchasing the necessaries of life on credit, which proves very costly to the workers." The proposed legislation, they think, "has long been overdue."

The "Central Labour Board" also urge the necessity for legislation of this type. The abuses in connection with delays in payment of wages, they point out, are not confined only to the lower classes of manual workers, but extend to several occupations in which "persons of the clerical and middle classes" are employed.

They refer to a "certain leading paper in Bombay" which pays its staff "two months after the actual payment was due."

Even if an employee is not financially embarrassed in beginning his employment having no reserve of money from the very initial stage, "under present conditions he is forced to contract a debt at a high rate of interest." To meet this the employers "endeavour to alleviate such hardships by making advances at a high rate of interest"! 66 'Advances' out of one's own unpaid wages!"

RAJA PARTAPGIR'S DARING FEAT

RISKS HIS LIFE FOR BEATERS

The "Hyderabad Bulletin" writes:—

Raja Partapgir Narsingirji Bahadur has just returned from a tiger shoot out at Sevaram, which is 28 miles from the Peddapalli Station, and for the third year in succession has not come back with an empty "bag" but returned with a tiger measuring 8 4".

Raja Partapgirji had with him a small shooting party which included Sett Tricumdas Mararji, millionaire and mill-owner of Bombay, and it was this latter gentleman, who drew first blood from the tiger that Raja Partapgirji afterwards despatched under very dangerous circumstances. Only one tiger came out of the beat, and Raja Partapgirji who was in the same "machan" as Sett Tricumdas told this gentleman to shoot as the tiger had crossed to the right of the "machan," and was making away in the direction in which the Raja could not shoot. Sett Tricumdas being a left-handed shot was able to get a good aim, so he fired and evidently wounded the beast, but where, it was uncertain. The tiger got away and lay up about two hundred yards from the "machan". The beaters, by this time had closed in on the "machan," and hearing that the tiger had been wounded many started climbing trees for safety, well knowing what a ferocious beast a tiger becomes when wounded. Others bemoaned that someone among the beaters was sure to be killed by the wounded beast in its fury. One of them then came running to the "machan" and said that the "Sher" was lying wounded under some bracken, and no sooner had the Raja heard this than he got down the tree to which his "machan" was tied and went after the wounded animal, a most dangerous act, and yet a very humane one, for if he had not done so, and despatched Mr. Stripes, the latter would have surely taken one of the innocent beaters' lives. The Raja advanced to within fifty feet of the tiger, for he could not get a shot at longer range owing to the thick shrubs, and just as the striped beast crouched and was about to charge at him, shot him dead. We need not emphasize that any number of shikaris have lost their lives in this manner, and in his endeavour to save some poor villager from being mauled, Raja Partapgirji did a very brave though risky thing.

OBSTRUCTING AN EXCISE CONSTABLE

ACCUSED GETS 4 MONTH

Mahomed Sawob a prisoner already undergoing a sentence of six months vigorous imprisonment on a charge of illicit possession of opium, received a further sentence of four months hard from Mr. Khairaz, 2nd Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Police Court,, on a charge of unlawfully obstructing an excise constable in the discharge of his duties. The incident took place in the month of November last, when a number of persons including the drug into a motor car. A struggle Department while in the act of smuggling the drug into a motor car. A struggl took place in the course of which an excise constable received many injuries and a number of suspects managed to get clear away and have since absconded. The accused who was one of the going, was sentenced to six months hard by the 5th Presidency Magistrate at Dadar for illicit possession of the drug and was then made to stand his trial on the charge of illegal obstruction of a public servant. He was convicted and sentenced as above.

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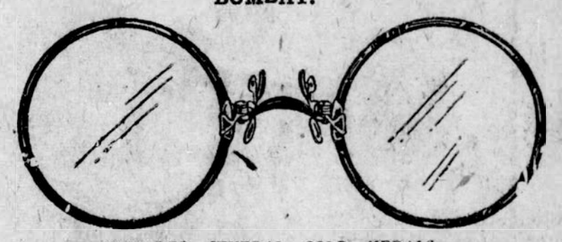
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Pass Class: Thakore Shanta.

Not Class:—Ketkar Draupadibai, Samant Vithalbai, Jadhav Subhadra. The Chancellor's Prize, N. G. Deshpande English Prize and Maharashtra Tilak Library Basrah Psychology Prize are awarded to Thakore Sumati.

Second-Year Examination in Arts: 13 candidates appeared for this Examination out of which 11 passed:—

Second Class:—Agate Sakhubai, Garud Gangubai, Ketkar Champavati, Khare Durga, Sathaye Vimala, Hora Jyotirbala, Mehta Indumati.

Pass Class:—Joshi Krishnabai, Majumdar Dhimati.

Not Class:—Gogte Gangubai, Tyabji Sohaila.

First-Year Examination in Arts:—12 candidates appeared for this Examination, out of which 6 passed:—

Second Class:—Desai Vimala.

Pass Class:—Gadre Sushila, Inamdar Muktabai, Joshi Sindhu, Pawar Indumati, Thakore Padmavatibai.

Entrance Examination:—48 candidates appeared for this Examination, out of which 19 passed:—

Second Class:—Joshi Sonu, Dighe Vasumati, Gurtu Dhanarajpati, Mehta Kulavati, Pathakji Saroj, Trivedi Iravati.

Pass Class:—Gavaskar Sushila, Marathe Usha, Padaskar Kamala, Sathaye Sharadabai Majumdar Shrimati, Deulgaonkar Shevanti, Divanji Sudha, Pandya Vina.

Not Class:—Ardva Seethabai, Chandavar Mamata, Thakore Bhadra, Thakore Chandramati, Mehta Usha.

School-Final Diploma Examination:—

Pass Class:—Hora Jayavidya, Mehta Bhadra.

PARSIS AND POLITICS

WANTED ACTION NOT SPEECHES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your article under the heading "Parsis and Politics" of to-day's issue, I beg most humbly to draw the kind attention of Mr. M. K. Patel and others of the Mandal, that the lecture in question need not be on the point and ground of only speaking and doing nothing at all.

Such cosmopolitan gathering always expect some new and solid views and suggestions and they must get an exact idea about the political unity of all castes and creeds, suitable to the present need and aspiration of their country and no shouting about the Parsis' past work or their position among the other sister communities in India is needed.

The actual thing, most needed at present is to lead the country by taking the proper lead. If at all the Mandal wishes to do any good to the country in the political matter just as some past worthies of the Parsi community have done in the past and some few are still doing it should without any empty show, pride or prejudice, take proper action to unite the people of this ancient country politically.

The public have read so many articles and lectures in the papers during the last 10 years of so about the "Parsis and Politics" that, it is now quite fed up to read or hear more about the some, but expect some solid practical work in that direction.

With the best wishes and success for Mandal.—Yours etc.

ARDESHIR DHANJISHAW SETHNA
April 27.

HINDU MAHASABHA AND DR. MOONJE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The speech of Dr. Moonje certainly throws discredit on the Hindu Mahasabha. For, it means that the Sabha, whose objects are Suddhi and Sangathan should instead of fostering good feelings to embitter the feelings between the communities. Every body nowadays is tired of having a fracas between the two important communities. The Hindu Society should appoint a Committee consisting of members from both the communities to solve the simple question of music. I for myself think that nobody should disturb any one when he is engaged in his devotional exercises. No Muhamedan would tolerate being disturbed by the loud noise of the tom-tom when he is praying in the mosque. The same principles guide the other communities also. When the Hindu Mahasabha consists of learned men like Pandit Madan Moffan Malaviya, and others, the Moslems expect good treatment at ithe hands of such guiding stars. I am really sorry for my brethren that they should deliberately try to wound the feelings of the Moslems by accepting the foolish proposals of such a doctrinaire. I would heartily wish my Hindu brethren to go hand in hand with the Moslems and try to strive after the public good. If you are really anxious to have 'Swaraj' how is it possible for you to achieve when you show such small mindedness. Let there b eunity and everybody knows that union is strength. Show yourself worthy to the ruling classes, then assuredly you will gain something in the Royal Commission. Forget your petty jealousies for the present and don't pour oil on the troubled waters by encouraging such incendiaries.—Yours, etc.

SHREE RAM.
Jamkhandi.

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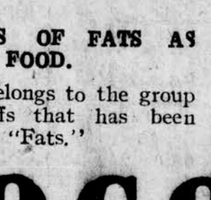

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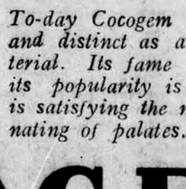

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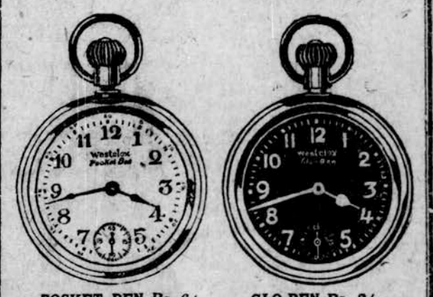

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